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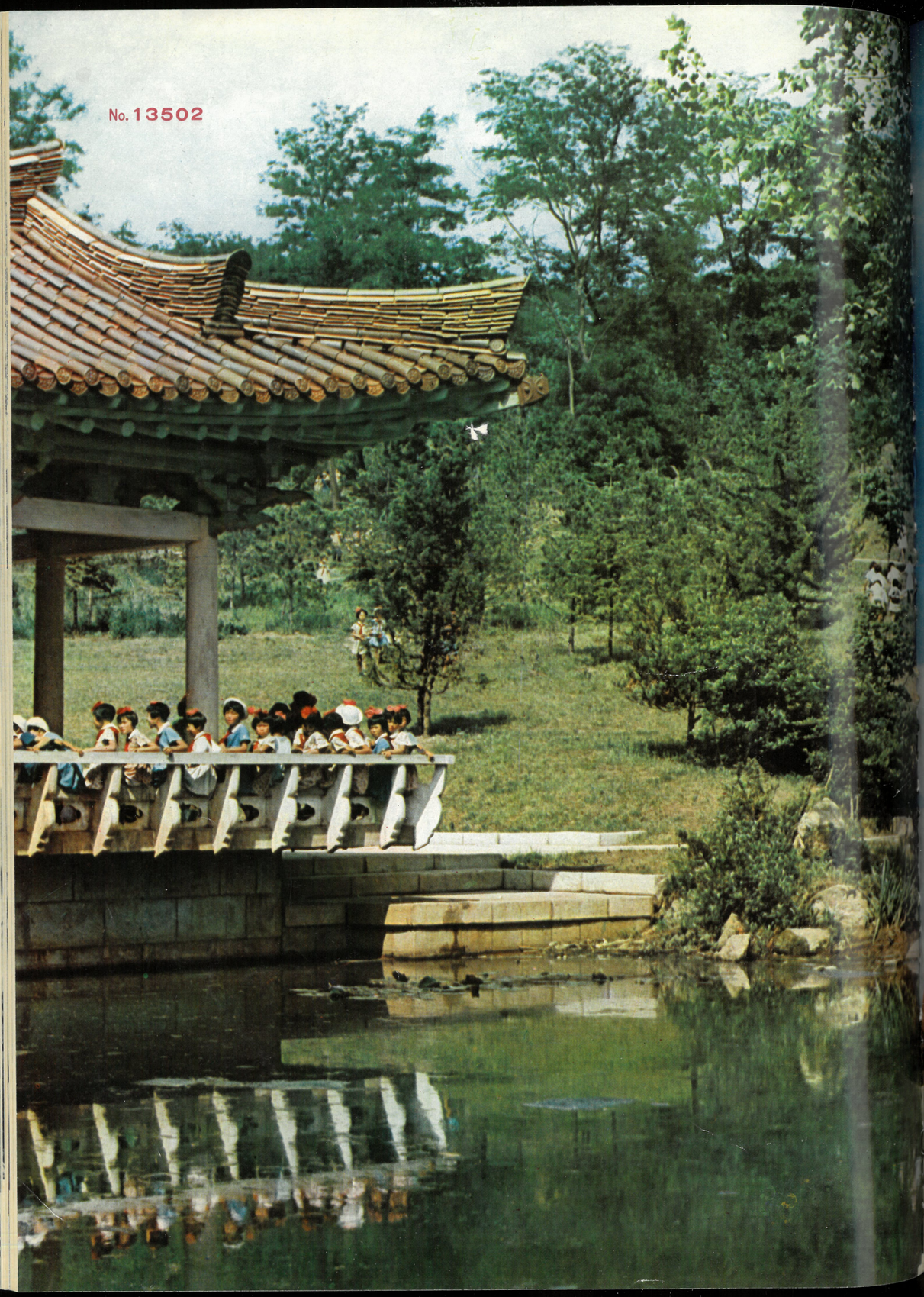

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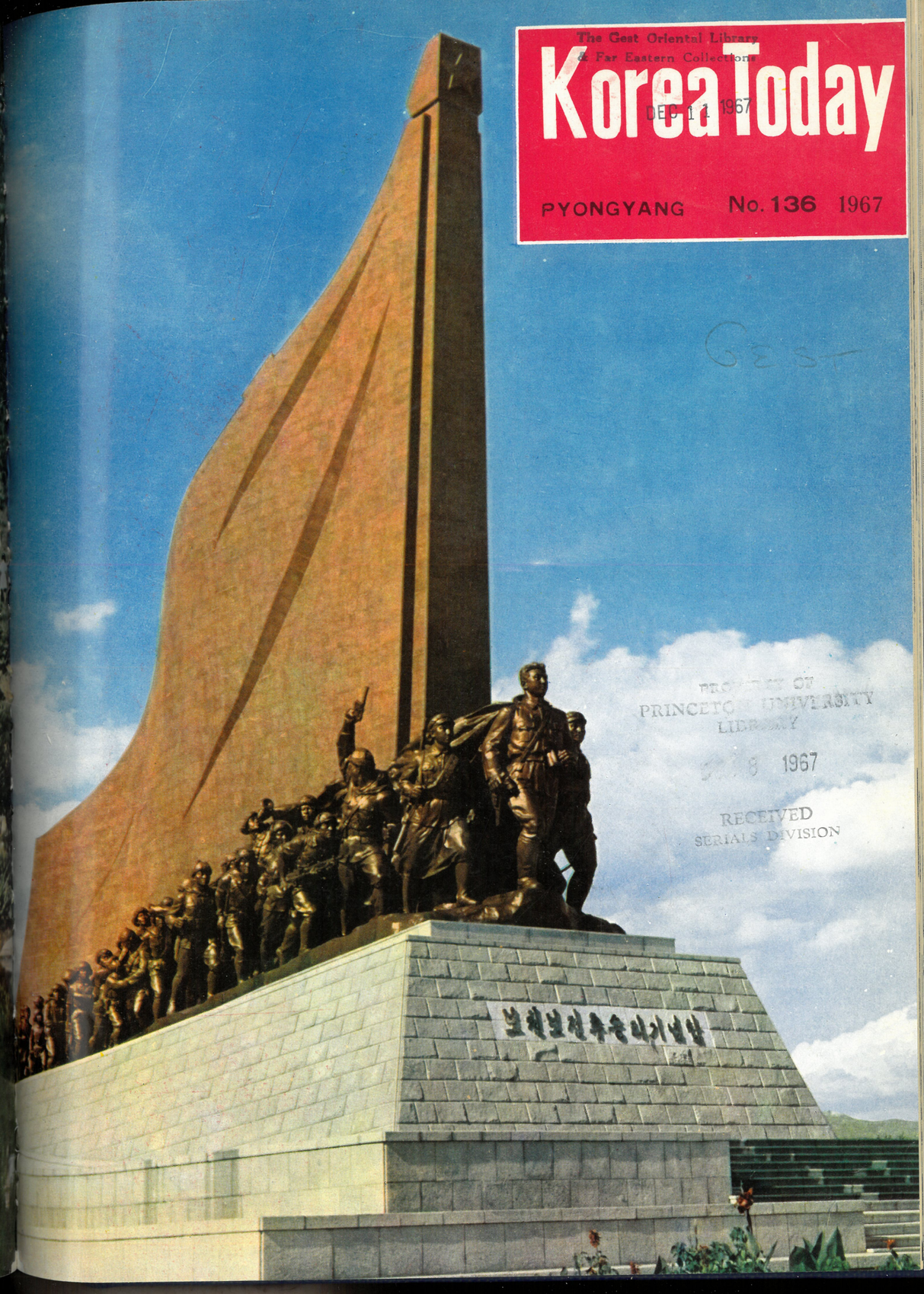

Workers of the smelting shop of the Nampo Smeltery keep registering one innovation after another in their work

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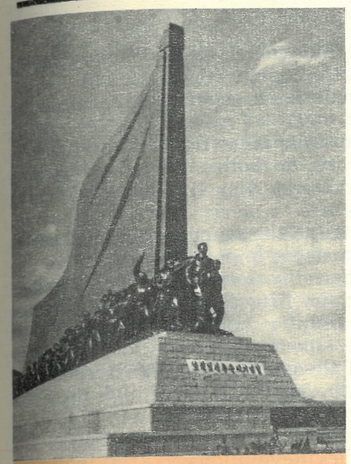

FRONT COVER: On June 4 this year the Korean people significantly commemorated the 30th anniversary of the victory in the Bochunbo battle. On the meaningful day, a grand monument to the victory in the Bochunbo battle was unveiled in Hyesan, the seat of Ryanggang Province, where there are many old revolutionary battlefields. (See page 2 for "The Torch of Revolution.")

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul

BACK COVER: Early morning in a valley

Photo by Choi Chul

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THE TORCH OF REVOLUTION

The front part of the monument with a statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the head

ON JUNE 4 this year the Korean people significantly commemorated the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the Bochunbo battle, the immortal victory in the history of the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of the Korean nation.

The day was marked colourfully in Pyongyang and in many other areas of the country. In Hyesan, Ryanggang Province, where there are many old battlefields of the anti-Japanese guerillas, the Monument to the Victory in the Bochunbo Battle was unveiled.

The Monument, a mammoth edifice, 38.7 metres high and 30.3 metres long, shows a group of 61 anti-Japanese fighters and patriotic people marching on both sides of a huge red flag, with Comrade Kim Il Sung standing at the head.

It is dedicated to the sanguinary armed struggle against Japanese imperialism waged by the guerillas under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung for fifteen years in the darkest days of our country under Japanese colonial rule; the anti-Japanese guerillas fought for the restoration of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people, holding high the great banner of national liberation. And it is dedicated to the victory in the Bochunbo battle. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army units advanced into Bochunbo in the motherland and beat the Japanese imperialists and made the people in the homeland gain confidence in victory and see the dawn of the country's liberation.

The monument towering in all its grandeur in the country's northern region will be a pyramid that will shine brilliantly for all ages on the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas who brought about the country's liberation repulsing the Japanese aggressors, and on the heroic stamina of the Korean people; it will be an immortal symbol of the great revolutionary exploits that the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle won. Moreover, the monument will be a great inspiration to our people in their endeavours to take the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerilla army for a model.

Thirty years ago, on June 4, 1937, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung marched into Bochunbo, an important point in the Japanese defence system of the border areas, crushed the enemy at one stroke, and raised the torch of revolution. It was a historic event that terrified the Japanese aggressors, who were cruelly oppressing the Korean people and bent on expanding their war of aggression on the continent; it demonstrated the great strength of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the unbending revolutionary spirit of our people.

The plan for the Bochunbo battle, a battle waged by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the homeland, was worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung on the basis of a scientific analysis of the revolutionary situations prevailing at home and abroad. It was a plan drawn up for the great ideal of restoration of the country, and it was executed by the correct strategy and tactics laid by him.

Of the great significance of the Bochunbo battle—a battle for which all preparations were made for the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to advance into the homeland, and for which everything was prepared to the minutest details—Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "It lies in that it threw the gleam of the revolution giving the conviction that the Korean people were not dead but were alive and they would win when they fought Japanese imperialism."

Indeed the torch of the glorious revolution that went up in Bochunbo not only propelled forcefully the vigorous growth and expansion of the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of the nation at the time. Even today it is still flaming as ever, calling upon the people fighting under the same revolutionary banner held aloft by the anti-Japanese guerillas to the country's reunification and victory in revolution throughout the country.

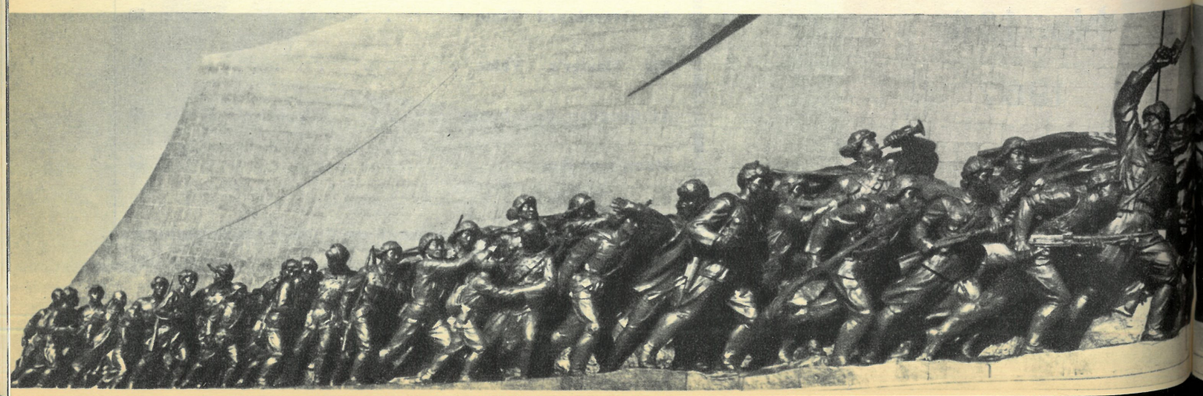
The Bochunbo battle was one of great historic significance among the numerous heroic battles the Korean communists had waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung against Japanese imperialism. To be sure, it was a glorious path towards the realization of the great plans of Comrade Kim Il Sung—the plans for overthrowing the Japanese colonial rule, winning back the country from the enemy, and carrying out the Korean revolution to the end.

The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle was a shining landmark in the prolonged struggle of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism and for national liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on Marxism-Leninism, summed up all preceding movements in a scientific way and set forth the correct line for the Korean revolution to follow. In the light of the prevailing situation where Japanese oppression was most cruel and every possibility for the lawful struggle was struck out, he organized and waged the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists, that is, to resist the counter-revolutionary force with the revolutionary force, thus developing the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country onto a highest stage. This was also the inevitable demand of the time.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was an unprecedentedly arduous and protracted revolu-

A group of figures on the west face of the monument



The east face of the monument

tionary struggle lasting fifteen years. The fighters had no government to back them nor a rear, except the support of the revolutionary masses. They themselves had to secure weapons, ammunition, food, uniforms, and all other necessaries; then they fought in the enemy's double and triple encirclement.

The anti-Japanese guerillas under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung established the guerilla base-liberated area in East Manchuria and unflinchingly defended it for four or five years surpassing all trials and adversities. There they set up a revolutionary people's government and enforced various democratic policies and rapidly expanded the ranks of the revolutionary forces.

In the late '30s they transferred the theatre of their activities to a vast area to deal staggering blows to Japanese imperialism by flexible guerilla tactics. The armed struggle expanded to reach the areas along the Amrok and Dooman Rivers with the base in Mt. Baikdoo as the centre; in this way, there was a new upsurge in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle as a whole. In the early forties the guerilla army was divided into small units and led victoriously the Korean people's struggle to freedom and liberation of the country.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a great revolutionary struggle strengthening and developing the overall anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of our people on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and with the root in the masses, by organically combining the communist movement with the national-liberation struggle, and the armed struggle with the popular struggles of the workers and peasants.

While leading the armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and enlisted wide masses of all walks of life in the struggle against Japanese imperialism; in particular, he rapidly expanded and developed the anti-Japanese national united front movement, which was carried on in parallel with the endeavours for founding the Party, and firmly united all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of the whole country under the leadership of the working-class.

In response to Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching, "As fish cannot live out of water, so the guerillas cannot live separated from the people," the anti-Japanese guerillas always kept kinsman-like ties with the people; they always devotedly served the people and successfully carried out complex and arduous revolutionary tasks relying on the strength and wisdom of the people.

Firmly adhering to the position of *Jooche**—doing the Korean revolution by the strength of the Korean people themselves—Comrade Kim Il Sung steadfastly abided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and worked out all the policies and strategy and tactics by creatively applying those principles to the actual conditions of the Korean revolution. And he saw to it that the anti-Japanese guerillas made and solved by themselves everything that they needed in the execution of the revolutionary struggle under the principle of self-reliance. The guerillas fought the enemy to the end in this way and won victory.

The correct Marxist-Leninist leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung throughout the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the firm guarantee of the shining victory in the unprecedentedly arduous struggle lasting fifteen years. Only by relying upon the correct revolutionary lines and policies set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and because of his outstanding leadership, could the anti-Japanese guerillas always be victorious.

They firmly armed themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and fought to the end closely rallying round him with one idea and purpose from the beginning to the end.

The anti-Japanese guerillas not only fought heroically and led our revolution to victory. They always holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism strengthened their solidarity with the fighting fraternal peoples and supported concretely their revolutionary struggles by dealing blows to the Japanese imperialist aggression on the Asian Continent.

Through the great process of the anti-Japanese armed struggle a firm organizational and ideological foundation was laid for the formation of the Workers' Party of Korea, living examples of the communist revolutionary spirit were created, and great achievements and abundant experience were gained in all fields. Thus the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our people came into being.

It was from such revolutionary traditions that the Workers' Party of Korea, the militant headquarters of the Korean revolution, was founded on a solid foundation immediately after the country's liberation despite the complex situation obtaining at that time. And the Party, from its inception, weathering all storms and standing the test, held fast to Marxism-Leninism and led the people along the right path to win such great victories and successes in revolution and construction as we see today.

Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Workers' Party of Korea established the people's power in the northern part of Korea losing no time, carried out a series of democratic reforms, founded and reinforced in time the People's Army with the anti-Japanese guerillas as its core, and built up a powerful revolutionary democratic base. All this helped us win the great victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation that was fought against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of the world reactionaries.

After the war we rehabilitated the devastated economy on ruins and rubble, and pushed ahead with the socialist revolution and construction so as to make the socialist relations of production dominate exclusively and to build a powerful independent national economy and a shining national culture and defences strong enough to cope with all aggressions by the enemies.

All the victories our Party has achieved since the liberation are the glorious fruits of the ideas of *Jooche* and independent line and the revolutionary mass line persistently adhered to ever since the anti-Japanese armed struggle period.

Our people are sure from their struggles and experience that the way the Party and the Leader direct is the only one leading to victory, and they trust completely their lot in the Party and the Leader. Thus the unity of the Party and the people is unbreakable.

All we have accomplished comes from inheriting and developing the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle; at the same time, it is the precious wherewithal and guarantee for victory of our revolution on a nation-wide scale and of socialism-communism in Korea.

Today the U.S. aggressors that occupy South Korea, bent on starting another war in an attempt to extend their colonial rule to the northern part of the country, are staging one vicious military provocation after another along the Military Demarcation Line and on the sea. Moreover, they are escalating their criminal war of aggression to a dangerous point in Vietnam; in the Near and Middle East they are committing aggressive acts against the Arab peoples.

Under the circumstances, we must be always vigilant and fortify the northern part, the revolutionary base of the country, politically, economically and militarily, holding rifle in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other. We are fully ready to greet the advent of the great revolutionary event—the reunification of the country.

Taking an example from the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerilla army that fought for fifteen years overcoming all hardships and trials until victory was theirs, the entire people of the country, north and south, will wage, united to a man, a powerful struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and win the cause of the country's reunification without fail.

---

*By Jooche **we mean abiding by the principle of solving all problems of the revolution and construction independently in accordance with the actual conditions of one's own country and primarily by one's own efforts. This implies creative application of the general truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the international revolutionary movement in keeping with the historic conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country. It also signifies independent solution of one's problems in the revolutionary struggle and construction by displaying the spirit of self-reliance.**

In Hyesan there were a torchlight demonstration and a bonfire gathering in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the victory in the Bochunbo battle

UNDER THE PEOPLE'S POWER

ON September 9, Korea's national holiday, the people will celebrate the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The birth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a great historic event opening up a new era in the long history of Korea. However, it should be stressed that it did not come of itself.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: "Our people's power has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Communists and the patriotic people of Korea and is a great gain which they won by a hard struggle under the leadership of the Party."

In the darkest days of Korea under Japanese rule the Communists of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and waged for fifteen years the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle for the freedom and liberation of the country.

In the course of this struggle a revolutionary programme was worked out for a new people's government that would be established after the country's liberation, and valuable and practical experience was accumulated.

Inheriting such noble revolutionary traditions, the people after the country's liberation set up the people's committees—people's power—under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea; and the people's committees began to build up the northern part of the country into a firm revolutionary democratic base.

It was on this democratic base that elections were held throughout whole Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: "Our state power is a genuine people's power serving the people most devotedly and maintaining close ties of kinship with them; it is a most democratic, most stable power which relies on the united strength of the workers, peasants and all other people and actively draws the broad masses into state affairs."

In our country the working masses with the working class as the core are the true masters of the country; and the Government guarantees them freedoms and rights in all fields, political, economic, and cultural.

Under our system all the citizens partake in the affairs of State for their happiness and prosperity, and every citizen has the right to elect and to be elected to power organs at all levels. This finds vivid expression in the composition of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest power organ of our country: Out of the total number of deputies, the workers account for 56.1 per cent, and the peasants 16.2 per cent.

Our people enjoy the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, and demonstration, and they have the right to work and rest, the right to share in the results of labour, and the right to education, medical service and others.

Over the past nineteen years the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung has traversed a glorious path of struggle, overcoming all hardships and trials, and safeguarded the independence and freedom of the country from all enemies from within and from without. The centuries-old backwardness has been done away with, and a new socialist life is efflorescing in the northern part of the country.

The three-year war launched by the U.S. imperialists in 1950 was a severe ordeal to our young Republic and to the system of people's democracy. In its attempt to conquer whole Korea the U.S. used a great strength of armed forces—troops of U.S. and those of its satellites—against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. And they pursued the war in the most barbaric way.

Our people, however, firmly determined not to become colonial slaves again, fought heroically against the aggressors and defended the country creditably.

The postwar reconstruction period—to rebuild economy and to build up a new life on ruins and rubble—was no less severe than the war itself. But under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean people completed the socialist transformation of relations of production in a short period of time and set up a socialist system on this land.

Great successes were registered in building up the national economy and culture and in improving the people's life.

The Government under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance has laid a firm foundation of an independent national economy by inspiring the people to exhibiting devotion and creativeness and by mobilizing all available resources and materials to the maximum.

Thanks to the correct policy of the Government, in 1965 the industrial output grew about 15 times, compared with the pre-liberation year 1944, and all branches of heavy industry, the foundation for the country's economic independence, have made rapid progress. Today the machine-building industry turns out, in the main, all the machines the country needs.

Until the country's liberation, Korea had no light industry worth mentioning. But in the postwar years it advanced rapidly, while local industry was built up on a big scale. Between 1961 and 1965 the textile industry grew 2 times, and the household goods and cultural items 3 times. Today all the demands for consumer goods are being met by our own light industry.

The correct policy on our socialist agriculture has fortified the material and technical foundations of agriculture and, accordingly, increased its output remarkably. Now in our countryside one tractor or more is working on each 100 hectares of land, and trucks and farm machines help the co-op farmers. Then the area under irrigation keeps expanding and more chemical fertilizer is applied.

The 9-year compulsory technical education system is now in force thanks to the popular educational policy of the Government, and all the children learn at school gratis until they reach the working age. Then the entire population receive free medical service at state expense.

Today our people freed from unemployment and hunger work, study, and live with no worry about food, clothing, and shelter.

The Government has held fast to the principle of solving all problems of the revolution and construction independently and relying on one's own strength. So it has adhered unswervingly to the line of *Jooche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy, and self-defence in national defence.

Thanks to the popular measures and independent policies, our Governmnet enjoys the absolute support and utmost confidence of the people.

Now the whole people are firmly united, politically and morally, under the banner of the Republic, relying upon the worker-peasant alliance, and this is the decisive factor in our socialist revolution and construction.

Recently the Government strengthened further the country's defence power following the correct line of the Workers' Party of Korea. This measure was necessary in the light of the obtaining situation where U.S. machinations of aggression and war are getting worse.

The Party's military line has been carried out successfully—to transform the People's Army into a cadre army, and modernize it, to arm the entire people, and to turn the whole land into a fortress.

The country is fully prepared to sweep away at one stroke any invaders if they dare attack us, and to defend the people's power and the socialist system and unify the motherland.

The powerful foundation of our independent economy is a reliable guarantee of our country's political independence and sovereignty.

The D.P.R.K. is led by the principle of complete equality and mutual respect in its relations with other countries. Our Government has diplomatic relations with tens of countries, and economic and cultural ties with scores of countries.

The D.P.R.K. Government looks after the overseas Koreans protecting their interests as citizens of a sovereign state. It has opened the opportunity for the Korean nationals in Japan to return home leaving behind the hard life in the alien land, and the returnees are leading a happy life in the embrace of the homeland.

The people in the northern part of the country stand on the principle of independency under the banner of the D.P.R.K. and are enjoying prosperity.

There prevails, however, a diametrically different picture in South Korea.

It is sinking deeper into a quagmire of enslavement and ruin owing to the U.S. policy of aggression and the country-selling policy of the puppet clique.

The U.S. aggressors, who turned South Korea into their colony and military base, butcher the people at random, plunder the country's wealth at will, and try hard to stamp out the wishes of the people for the country's reunification by the Koreans without outside interference. The American imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have made South Korean society a land of fear; and poverty and hunger rule the whole area, the people have no rights.

The country's division and the nation's split have brought immeasurable hardships and sufferings on the Korean people.

The D.P.R.K. Government has repeatedly proposed that the country's reunification should be realized on the independent principle of no outside interference and in a democratic way and by peaceful means. Its proposals enjoy the unanimous support of the entire Korean people.

The South Korean people have waged a vigorous anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle for rights to life, democracy and the country's reunification, braving the cruel fascist terror of the successive puppet regimes.

Today they are fighting agianst the U.S.-Pak policy of turning South Korea into a colony and war base, war provocations, and troop dispatch to South Vietnam, and for the country's reunification, a new life, and a new government.

Truly the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the country for the forty million Korean people. The entire North and South Korean people will surely drive out the Yankee aggressors and liberate South Korea, and thus achieve the country's reunification, the supreme task of the nation.

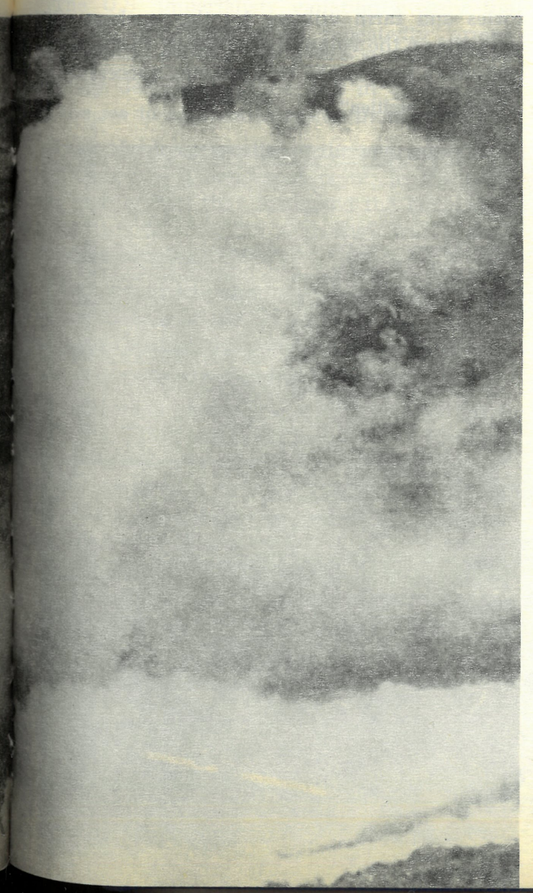
Invincible Strength

IN June the combined military competitions of the Korean People's Army were held, attracting attention of the entire nation and men and officers of the People's Army. Various events, such as, general military competition, artillery firing, and athletic meets took place. Specially impressive was the opening day when military competitions were the order of the day; there were an "offensive" of a unit and tactical exercises of air-borne units.

The military competitions showed the closest coordination of the airmen, tankmen, artillerymen, and infantrymen; their unerring marksmanship was most admirable, and the leadership of the officers was most thorough. The revolutionary zeal and militant stamina of the men and officers of the People's Army were fully exhibited, the army who are rallied closely round the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung with one ideology; one could also see the invincible might of the Korean People's Army equipped with modern arms.

The invincible strength of the Korean People's Army proved the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung who personally founded and reared it into an invincible army, each fighter of which can cope with one hundred foes, and the correctness of the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In close co-operation with infantry, a tank unit closes in upon an "enemy position"



The Korean People's Army has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerilla army; it is organized with the fighters steeled and tested in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the core; it is the revolutionary army of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people fighting for the independence of the country, freedom of the people, and for the final victory of the Korean revolution.

The Korean People's Army, from the first day of its inception, has firmly defended our socialist system and revolutionary gains. In the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953), the heroic People's Army triumphantly repulsed the armed aggression of the U.S. and its fifteen satellite countries and safeguarded the independence and honour of the country.

After the cease-fire, the U.S. imperialists, occupying South Korea, have been rushing with preparations for another war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under such circumstances, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the line of expediting

Paratroopers make a pin-point landing

socialist construction in the northern part of the country, while strengthening the defences in every way.

The Korean Workers' Party and Government have firmly held fast to the line of relying on one's own strength in national defence. To make the People's Army a cadre army and to modernise it, to arm the entire population, to convert the whole country to a fortress—this has been the military line steadfastly adhered to by the Workers' Party of Korea. Such military line is relying on the advanced socialist system established in our country and on the political-

ideological unity of the people. This line, in view of the characteristics of modern warfare, the experience accumulated in the Patriotic War of Liberation, and concrete situation of our country, indicates also how to mobilize all the potentialities of the country to defeat the enemy whenever it should attack us.

The Korean People's Army, which was steeled in the flames of the fierce Patriotic War of Liberation and accumulated rich combat experience, has all the more fully prepared itself, politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, through the struggle for implementing the military line of the Party.

The Party has tirelessly carried on the political and ideological education for the armymen. It has now become a fighting collective firmly armed with Marxism-Leninism, lines and policies of the Party and firm class consciousness. Every soldier and every unit is fully prepared to safeguard the country and people at all times.

The Party's sole ideology prevails in the People's Army whose thinking and actions are in complete harmony with the wishes and thoughts of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung; every fighter takes great pride in being the fighter of the Leader, every soldier is resolved firmly to carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the Party.

Boundless loyalty to the Party and revolution, unwavering spirit of *Jooche*, uncompromising fighting spirit against the enemy, cognizance of the correctness of the cause to fight for and the indomitable spirit to carry it to the end, warm comradeship, valour and mass heroism in battle—all these stand for the lofty spiritual world of our People's Army.

In the course of implementing the military line of the Party, the People's Army has been equipped with modern arms and military science and techniques. The ranks of experts in all services and different branches have rapidly expanded, the competence of all officers has risen markedly in all aspects—military, political, and leadership. Now all men and officers are qualified to perform duties of the next higher rank.

The Party has trained the People's Army into a revolutionary army, each of its fighters can cope with one hundred enemies. At the same time the Party has exerted all efforts to arming the entire people and turning the whole territory into a fortress, developing war industry and consolidating further the rear.

Moreover, in our country the Red Worker-Peasant Militia units are organized in all factories and farm villages by the workers and peasants on the voluntary principle. In this way, the entire people are being armed successfully.

An artillery unit pounding an "enemy position"

Like this the nation-wide defence system has been established in our country; today the whole land is an impregnable fortress.

The obtaining internal and external situations tend to testify more and more clearly to the correctness of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government which have strengthened the defences following the line of relying on one's own strength.

The U.S. imperialists that occupy the southern part of Korea are more brutally oppressing the South Korean people under the yoke of military fascist rule, and they are working like mad to start another aggressive war against the D.P.R.K. and extend their colonial domination to whole Korea.

The U.S. imperialists violating grossly the armistice agreement, stage repeatedly armed provocations against the D.P.R.K. along the military demarcation line and in the air and on the sea to aggravate tension most acutely.

They also keep escalating the aggressive war in Vietnam to a dangerous point; in the Near and Middle East they instigated the Israeli expansionists to start the aggressive war against the Arab peoples.

The present situation requires all the revolutionary people of the world to further sharpen vigilance against the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by the U.S.

The Korean people are endeavouring to carry out the militant tasks set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea. In his report to the Conference Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed: "We must continue to reinforce defence capabilities and get ourselves always ready to protect the revolutionary gains and defend the country and the people against imperialist aggression, while stepping up economic construction vigorously."

With high vigilance our People's Army and people are closely watching every move of the U.S. imperialists; our Army and people are fully ready to wipe out the aggressors at any time and defend the freedom and independence of the motherland and reunify the divided country.

We do not want war, but we never fear it.

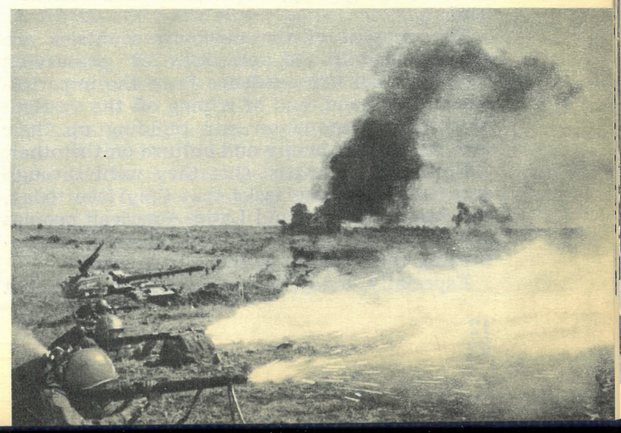
The American imperialists had better not act recklessly, they had better see the invincible strength of our people and the People's Army who stand on the rock-firm revolutionary base to defend the revolutionary cause.

If the U.S. imperialists should ignite another war of aggression in Korea, we will deal a thousand-fold retaliatory blow to them and make a clean sweep of the aggressors from the territory of Korea.

Helicopters have come carrying men of a heavy arms unit

Heavy guns that will support the paratroopers

The pillboxes of the "enemy" are knocked off



FRIENDSHIP AND SOLIDARITY

WE Korean people are celebrating this month the 19th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious country.

As we mark this meaningful day, we look back on the path the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has traversed. The Government with its people, under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, has struggled to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries, promote the relations of friendship and co-operation with the peoples of the newly independent countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, supported wholeheartedly the national-liberation, labour and democratic movements, and endeavoured to preserve world peace and promote the progress of mankind.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has a place of its own in the community of nations and its prestige on the international area keeps rising. In all parts of the world we have friends and supporters and our ties of friendship and co-operation and solidarity with them are being strengthened as days go by.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has diplomatic relations with many countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, not to speak of the socialist countries; it has consulate-general agreements with several countries, and trade agreements with a number of countries all over the world.

In recent years, above all, our relations of friendship and co-operation with many Asian, African, and Latin-American countries have marked rapid, leaping progress, a significant factor in reinforcing the common struggle of the peoples of these areas against the U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism, old and new.

The peoples of the Asian, African, and Latin-American countries have suffered under the cruel colonial rule of the imperialists; and they are fighting today shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy, imperialism and colonialism.

The peoples of the newborn countries are confronted with the new tasks of preserving their national independence from the imperialists on one hand, and of wiping off the vestiges of colonial domination and building up their own national economy and culture on the other.

From the same past that they went through and from the same tasks that they face today, the Asian, African, and Latin-American peoples are supporting and helping each other, strengthening their solidarity more than ever.

Especially, today, in the light of the fact that the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists, old and new, are desperate in their attempt to chain the newborn nations to colonial slavery again, the peoples of the three continents, united more closely, are waging a fiercer struggle against the common enemy.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: "One of the principles our Party has consistently upheld in international affairs is to unswervingly support the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed nations. The Korean people, who suffered from colonial oppression by foreign imperialism for many years in the past and still have half of their country occupied by the U.S. imperialists, resolutely oppose colonialism and national oppression of every description and extend their ardent support and encouragement to the liberation struggle of all the oppressed peoples."

We regard the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people as our own, and we will do everything to help them to the end. We also uphold wholeheartedly the heroic Cuban people who repulsing bravely all the aggressive schemes of the North American imperialists are engaged in the country's socialist construction.

The Korean people positively supported and encouraged the heroic resistance of the Algerian people when they fought against the imperialist colonial rule. Likewise, they stood on the side of the U.A.R. people against the imperialists that invaded the U.A.R. in 1956.

Recently, when Israel inspired by Anglo-American imperialists staged the aggressive war against the Arab peoples, the Korean people expressed their firm support for the Arabs and condemned resolutely the aggressors.

In Laos and other countries in Asia; Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Zimbabwe and others in Africa; Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia and others in Latin America peoples are fighting for freedom, liberty, and for reinforcing their independence, with whom we express our positive support and firm solidarity.

Through the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, our people have become close friends and brothers with all peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. We are marching shoulder to shoulder with all the countries that are against imperialism and working courageously to cement their independence and accelerate social progress.

Every year has witnessed exchanges of great numbers of delegations and individuals between those countries and ours. On May Day this year over eighty delegations and delegates visited our country from all parts of the world.

During their stay in our country they visited different parts of the country and saw personally the successes the Korean people have achieved under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, relying on their own efforts. They expressed deep admiration for the Korean people and hearty support for our people's righteous fight for driving out U.S. imperialism from South Korea and for the complete liberation and reunification of the country.

Reunification of Korea is the supreme task of our nation, and it is an internal question, the solution for which brooks no delay. However, U.S. occupation of South Korea is the main obstacle in the way of Korea's reunification; consequently, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea is a prerequisite to the settlement of the Korean problem.

To resolve completely the reunification problem no outside intervention should be tolerated, it is a question which should be settled by the Korean people themselves. This just stand of the Korean people is backed fully by the progressives of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the whole world who cherish justice and truth.

Close economic and cultural ties bind the D.P.R.K. with the newborn countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America; our country has trade agreements with numbers of countries and areas on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Delegations are exchanged to learn each other's experience.

Under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung the Korean people have laid a firm foundation of an independent national economy under the banner of self-reliance.

Believing ours is a link in the just struggle of the peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for liberation and independence, we Korean people are endeavouring to make more positive contributions to this common cause.

Today the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists, old and new, are desperate in their attempt to recover from their sealed fate; they are exerting economic pressure and perpetrating interference, subversion, and armed attacks on the newly-independent countries where a new life is being built. They are brutally oppressing the peoples who are working for freedom and liberty.

The U.S. imperialists are escalating the barbarous war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, determined to expand it into a total war.

Washington has aligned the Pak Jung Hi clique of Seoul with the Japanese militarists to frame up what they call the Seoul-Tokyo treaty to facilitate the comeback of the Japanese militarists to South Korea. Today Japan is a U.S. shock-brigade in the latter's aggression in Asia.

Unfriendliness has ruled the South Korean puppets in their relations with the newly-independent nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America; the Seoul puppets are serving the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam most faithfully.

The imperialists are instigating the Israeli expansionists and Arab reactionaries to sow discord and breed enmity among the Arab nations. Provocations are staged repeatedly. Then the racists of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa and Portuguese colonialists are tramping down the rights of the African people to national self-determination.

Aggression and war provocations U.S. imperialism is committing in all parts of the globe menace the world peace and security of mankind.

The present situation urgently dictates all the anti-imperialist forces of the world to unite more closely and hit the imperialists, disperse their forces, bind them hand and foot, and immobilize them in all parts and on every front in the world. And in this struggle all the forces against imperialism should intensify mutual support, co-operation, and solidarity. Peace, liberation, independence, and progress are unthinkable without the battle against U.S.-led imperialism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its people have always adhered to the anti-imperialist policy in their struggle for preserving peace against the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

We shall firmly unite with all the peace-loving forces of the world to wage the battle more resolutely against imperialism until it will be swept away completely from the surface of the earth.

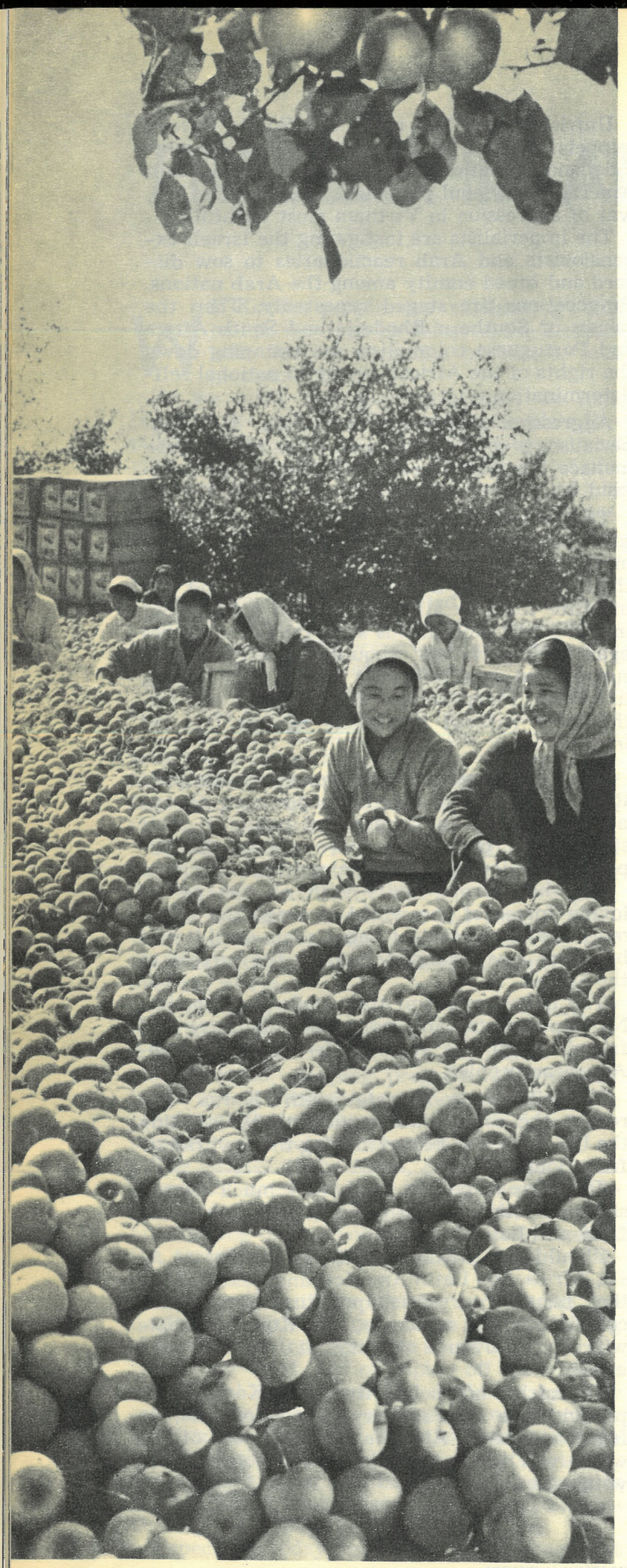
The united might of the people is invincible. No imperialists can undermine solidarity and friendship of the Asian, African, and Latin-American peoples.

We will surely liberate South Korea and realize the country's reunification by isolating the U.S. imperialists and making them withdraw from South Korea.

The Korean people value very much friendship and solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, and solidarity, the Korean people will march towards victory of the common cause.

Friendship and solidarity of the Korean people with the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and the rest of the world will further develop and become firmer with each passing day.



THE LAND OF ORCHARDS

IN days gone-by, it was hardly possible to find any fruit-trees in the mountainous areas of Jagang Province in the northern region of Korea. But now there are many orchards in the province.

The Government's line of converting the whole country to the land of orchards is being successfully carried out.

IN THE THICK OF THE WAR

It was early in 1952; then the Korean war against U.S. aggression was raging in full fury.

The enemy were perpetrating indiscriminate bombings scores of times every day. Mountains and fields were literally a sea of flames. But nothing could stop the people who were out to crush the enemy.

It was around this time that one day Premier Kim Il Sung, who was on his inspection tour of the front, halted his car on a ridge not far from Pyongyang. The hill was covered with acacias and other trees then.

The Premier got off the car and had a good look at the place before he told his aides that the place would make a nice orchard, from where the citizens of Pyongyang could get fruits all the year round. Then he even picked a spot for the orchard.

The times were very hard for the nation and the odds, it seemed, were almost insurmountable. Yet, Premier Kim Il Sung could look far into the future of the country and took every necessary step for the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction and for the betterment of the people's life.

The inhabitants of this hilly area responded with great enthusiasm to the Premier's ideas and worked hard to build an orchard there. The Premier made them visualize the bright morrow which would open up on this land. The enemy's indiscriminate bombings were as vicious as ever, but people turned out to plow the sterile land; they removed all the bushes and planted young fruit-trees. The enemy planes returned many times to burn the trees and upturn the soil, but the people filled up what the enemy had dug and planted new fruit-trees; they fetched water from a distant place, weeded and manured; and with the tenderest care they tended the fruit-trees.

Such was the beginning of the present Pyongyang Fruit Farm.

. . . . . .

A bumper crop of apples at the Songhwa Orchard

Today the farm is equipped with scores of tractors and trucks and many other modern farm machines. The farm's fruit yield is big every year.

BOOKCHUNG MEETING

It was in early April 1961 that Premier Kim Il Sung returned to the Moonhwa Co-operative Farm in Ryongjungri, Bookchung County on the east coast. Then our people having successfully fulfilled the three-year and the five-year plans after the victory in the war set about the seven-year plan. The Premier had been there several times; on those occasions he talked to the farmers to find out how they were faring, and told them they should make an effective use of the mountains and open orchards.

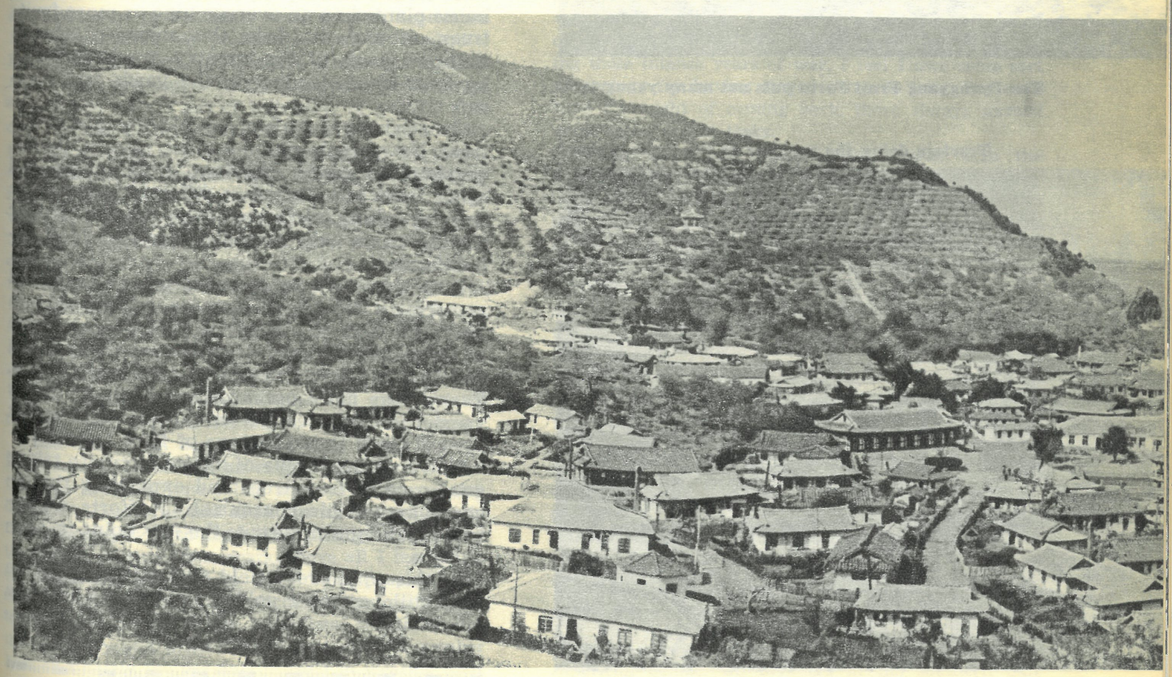
In response to his instructions the members of the co-op farm reclaimed hillocks into terraced orchards and nurseries. Now Premier Kim Il Sung had thought the whole country should follow the example of the Moonhwa Co-op Farm and turn all the hillocks into orchards. Precisely with that in mind, he came back to the co-op farm, where he called an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea.

Premier Kim Il Sung's instructions at the meeting may be summarized as follows:

Our country is mountainous. If we turn all the mountains and valleys into orchards and mulberry fields as the people of Bookchung have done, every mountain of our beautiful land will become a treasure mountain. I invited you to come here so that you can have a look at the terraced orchards that the people here have made. Then I wanted this meeting here under the apple trees in Bookchung, because the people of Bookchung have excellently carried out the Party's policy by cultivating the mountains well. I think we must popularize an example like this throughout the country.

Soon after the meeting a nation-wide movement was on to turn all the hillocks into orchards. Young people formed shock brigades. Mountains were terraced and young fruit

All hills in Bookchung are orchards now



trees planted.

In the Moonhwa Co-op Farm they gathered stones to reinforce the hillside and planted apple trees; and to the orchards on the steep slopes they pumped water and sent up fertilizer by cables. Thus, only in a few years after the Bookchung meeting the co-operative farm expanded its fruit-growing areas by more than 70 hectares.

As the areas of orchards kept expanding, special courses were opened for the co-op farmers so that they could take better care of the trees. Many went to the college and special schools. Before long there were twenty-six technicians and forty pomiculturists.

The Pyongyang Fruit Farm puts out many young trees

Tractors doing the weeding in the apple orchard

The nation-wide movement yielded the fruits.

For instance, in Maihwa village of the Hootan Co-op Farm, Soonchun County, where not a single fruit-tree was seen before, stood more than seven thousand fruit-trees. In this, the youths of the village played a big role. They made a long-range village construction plan and worked. And the Government helped them by sending many tractors. Then the teachers and students of the Hootan middle school, their old school, came to help them, too. The young people set up special weeks both in spring and autumn for fruit growing; they weeded and manured the orchards and pruned the trees.

Last year they had the first harvests of plums, grapes, and other fruits.

Then there is the Samjoong Co-op Farm, Oro County, that made a new orchard out of a gravelled ground on the Sungchun river. The co-op farm had a small orchard of few hectares before. However, after the Bookchung meeting they together with local youths worked diligently. Their efforts were not in vain. Now they have a new orchard of 100 hectares along the river where, it was said, even weeds could not grow because of gravels in the field.

A host of factories, enterprises, and schools, including the Daian Electrical Appliances Factory, secured their own orchards.

In South Hamkyung Province every farm house planted on an average nine or more fruit-trees around it. Like this, many villages in different parts of the country are hemmed in by fruit-trees standing in the yards and roadside.

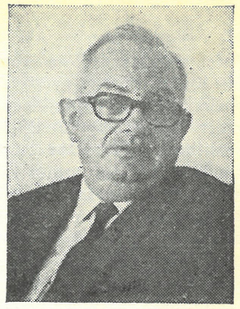
Great changes took place in variety of fruit-trees. Now peach, plum, apricot, cherry, jujube, persimmon, grape, chestnut, pear, apple and other trees are planted in different parts of the country taking into account the soil and climatic conditions as well as the demand of local inhabitants.

Like this the area of orchards has expanded greatly, a 5.5 time increase compared with 1945, the year of liberation. Today pomiculture is an important part of our agriculture along with grain, stock breeding, industrial crops. Every year more orchards are open. In a few years the Songhwa Orchard alone will collect several more thousand tons of fruit annually.

The working people of our country are taking good care of fruit-trees and expanding the orchard area while concentrating efforts on increasing the grain output, the key point in agriculture.

In this way, every field and every hill of the land will become a golden field and a treasure mountain.

Revisiting Korea



WILFRED BURCHETT

This has been my second visit to Korea.

It is a long time since I left Korea—the 23rd of February, 1954, the day after the last war prisoners were exchanged and thus an important part of the Panmunjom ceasefire agreements was completed. From Kaesong, where I had spent two and a half years, I went almost directly to Vietnam, arriving there at the beginning of the historic battle of Dien Bien Phu. From Vietnam I went to the 1954 Geneva conference on Korea and Indochina. Following the conclusion of the Ceasefire Agreements which put an end to the war in Indochina, I went to Vietnam again and for the next two and a half years I reported on the efforts of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian people in reconstructing their countries on the one hand and on the other, the efforts of the USA to sabotage the Geneva Agreements and rob the peoples of Indochina of the fruits of their historic victory over French colonialism.

Later I shifted my base to Moscow, but from 1962 onwards, as the USA started more and more openly to intervene in the affairs of Vietnam, I spent more and more time in Southeast Asia, until in September 1965 I transferred my journalistic base to Cambodia. During all that time my thoughts often went back to Korea. The two and a half years spent at Kaesong-Panmunjom were a sort of University of political studies for me. I learned much about US imperialism through intimate day-to-day knowledge of the manoeuvres at the conference table. About US tactics of rushing back to the conference table when things were going bad on the battlefield and of rushing away from the conference table when they were ready for another attack on the battlefield. Such tactics lasted two full years until a crushing final blow by the Korean-Chinese forces left them with no issue but to sign the ceasefire agreements or face a military catastrophe. I saw also the merciless destruction of everything the Korean people possessed. Towns and villages, factories, schools, temples and even isolated peasants' huts reduced literally to rubble and ashes.

I had seen much destruction during World War II. I had seen at Hiroshima an entire city destroyed. But this was the first time I had seen an entire country destroyed—destroyed that is except for the people and their burning will to fight and produce and defeat the enemy. During those years, above all I learned to appreciate the qualities of the Korean people. Their courage, their spirit of self-sacrifice, the qualities of toughness, frugality, fierce patriotism, their love for their country and pride in its traditions. I remember how obstinately the peasants insisted in wearing their white costumes, even though there was a risk that this made them easier targets for enemy planes. This was not just bravado. It was an expression of national feeling; of refusal also to bow their heads before the invader's arrogance and brutality.

Where villages had once been, I found people in those days living in holes in the ground with icicles for doorways and windows in the winter. In one area where peasants were hauling on their backs rice and condensed milk for American war prisoners, they themselves were eating crushed bark because American planes had burned their crops with napalm. In another village where there was no fuel to heat their own holes in the ground, I found that peasants had scraped up enough fuel to heat water to offer the prisoners as they passed through. For me, these were examples of true revolutionary humanism expressed under almost impossible circumstances.

All those years during which I have been absent I have tried to follow developments here through magazines and an occasional film. I knew things were going well, but nothing prepared me for the reality of the achievements as I have now seen them—even if only partially. As Korea became part of my life during those intense years of war, I feel I owe some sort of apology for having stayed away so long. But each time I thought of coming back, there always seemed some more urgent tasks.

During these past years, when I was with the partisans and Liberation Army in South Vietnam, or under American bombs in North Vietnam, I felt particularly close to the Korean people again. Often at meetings in the jungles of the South, I was asked to describe the Korean war and how the Korean people were able to carry on despite a harsh climate and absence of the dense jungle which covers two-thirds of South Vietnam. The fate of the Korean and Vietnamese people is so similar. Both with ancient cultures that stretch back for thousands of years; both with many centuries of struggle against foreign invaders; both with heroic traditions of struggle against modern imperialist oppressors. At first Korea and now Vietnam locked in a life and death struggle against the mightiest of all the imperialists for the right to national independence, the right to live in dignity and freedom. Both countries are now divided with the southern part occupied by the same enemy.

What the Korean people built up in the North in five short years after national independence was won from the Japanese invaders, was smashed to ruins by American bombs. US invaders in the southern half

of the country. What the Vietnamese people built up in the 11 years of peace after their victory over French colonialism is being smashed to ruins today by American bombs with US invaders trying to occupy the southern half of the country. Impossible not to think of Korea when one is in Vietnam; impossible not to think of Vietnam when one is in Korea.

The great lesson of Korea today is a most heartening one for the Vietnamese people and all others who fight for their complete national liberation. Miracles are possible when state power is firmly in the hands of the people and when people are united behind a leadership like that of Premier Kim Il Sung to mobilise the country's human and material resources to build an independent, national economy, relying essentially on its own strengh. The towns and villages of Korea have all been rebuilt, immeasurably bigger, better, more beautiful than they were before. Industry has been rebuilt, but developed on a scale impossible to imagine when one saw the ashes to which all factories had been reduced 14 years ago.

American bombs were able to destroy much, but they were unable to destroy the new concepts which even five years of work and education under socialism, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, had inspired. But the time the first American bombs began to fall, a new society was well on the way to development in the DPRK. The revolutionary trials of the Patriotic War of Liberation hastened the process. The Korean people were tempered in the fierce fire of combat. In factory after factory that I visited in Pyongyang and Hamhung, I asked about the background of the directors of huge plants employing from 5,000 to 10,000 workers. They were all men who had risen from the ranks, exploited, unskilled workers under the Japanese; their first chance to study while working during those few years of peace before American aggression; graduating in production for the war front under American bombs and enormous difficulties during the Patriotic War; leading the fight to rebuild the shattered plants after the war.

The success represented by the transformation of the DPRK from a country whose industrial production in 1946 accounted for 28% of the total to one in which industry in 1964 accounted for 76% of total national production, is the most striking tribute to the correctness of the policy on national reconstruction initiated by Premier Kim Il Sung at the August 1953 Plenum of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee. The leadership of the Workers' Party has been able to mobilise and inspire those same heroic, patriotic and revolutionary qualities of the Korean people which enabled them to win victory in the hard trials of the Patriotic War, and lead them to victory in the gigantic tasks of reconstruction. Without such leadership and without the steel-strong bonds of mutual confidence between people and leadership, it would have been impossible to accomplish a fraction of what has been done.

It is obvious that nothing could have been done had the Korean people not won their glorious victory over the US aggressors, just as it is obvious that still more could have been done if Korea was not cut in half along the 38th parallel. Had American neo-colonialist rule been extended to the North, there would have been no metallurgical industry; no giant chemical industry at Hamhung, no plants to produce trucks and tractors and electric locomotives. There would have been no prosperous cooperative farms; no sparkling new villages with most of the houses built at state expense; none of the truly amazing social benefits which workers, peasants and intellectuals in the DPRK enjoy today.

One of the strongest impressions in the DPRK was my visit to the February 8 Vinalon Factory in Hamhung and my subsequent conversation with Dr. Li Sung Ki, who invented the vinalon process for making synthetic cotton fibre. The whole story of the development of this plant and the fibre itself provides graphic illustrations of many points. The absolute impossibility of developing national industries under Japanese colonialism or American neo-colonialism; the correct policy towards old intellectuals pursued by the leadership of the Workers' Party; the far-sighted policy initiated by Premier Kim Il Sung of pushing ahead with scientific research even in the toughest years of war and the parallel policy of developing cadres for post-war industrial reconstruction; brilliant confirmation of the correctness of the policy of developing a truly Korean economy based on native talents and resources.

All this must be an old story for Korean readers, but I cannot refrain from repeating some elements that struck me most. First Dr. Li Sung Ki. Fired by the March 1, 1919, uprising, he felt impelled to undertake studies to make Korea strong. No possibility of carrying on higher studies in the Seoul of Japanese occupation, so like countless others he went to Japan, where eventually in 1939 he published his thesis on vinalon fibre with limestone as a primary raw material. Japan too busy with its war preparations to industrialise the process and Dr. Li, in any case not interested in pushing Japanese exploitation of his discovery. Back to Seoul in late 1945, sure that on his native soil, in a Korea now "independent," he would get fullest backing for facilities for further research and eventual industrialization of the process.

"I tried very hard to continue my research in Seoul," Dr. Li told me. "But I got no chance whatsoever. I tried right and left to get facilities, equipment and materials to continue my research but I couldn't get as much as a lump of carbide... When I was appointed Director of the Seoul Technological Institute, I thought I might get a start. But the puppet authorities said: 'Please discuss it with the Americans. They will help you.' I went to see the Americans. 'Sure, we will help you,' they said. 'On a very big scale.' Two months went by and I heard nothing from them. I went to see them again: 'Yes, we'll help you, but on a smaller scale'. So it went on. They never helped me but only put obstacles in my way." But what a difference Dr. Li found when he came to the North.

"The Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung personally provided everything necessary to continue research. I went to Chongsu and we dug out a tunnel to continue work in underground laboratories. By that time the war was in a very harsh phase, everything in the way of research equipment had been destroyed by the American bombings. But Premier Kim Il Sung personally instructed us to buy abroad everything needed in the way of laboratory equipment and chemical reagents to continue research under the best possible conditions. Even at the height of the war Premier Kim took time off to come and see how things were going and what we needed. The research work went well and we built a pilot plant at Chongsu. When this succeeded and the war ended we came here to Hamhung and it was Premier Kim Il Sung who came down to select the site for the plant..."

After he had told me how all the difficulties were overcome, Dr. Li added the following: "I lived as a scientist under Japanese colonial rule. I lived and tried to work under the Americans in South Korea. Now I've been working in our own Republic since 1950. I was not a communist—but I was also not an anti-communist. But through actual experience of living and working in these three places, I became convinced that the best society is under Communism.

"This is the place where of all my life, I feel most proud to live and work, because the policies of the Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung are correct, completely correct. All these policies are aimed at serving the people. People here, because of their correct, socialist education, help each other. It is not the case that some are very rich and others very poor. Everyone is on the same footing. In Japan if you have money you can live a good life. But it is the law of the jungle. The strong devour the weak and this is not the type of society humanity strives after. Here in the DPRK, every day is a happy and satisfying one for me as a scientist, as a man, as a Korean..."

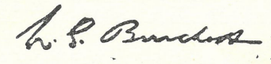
When I looked over the great February 8 Vinalon Plant, I could well understand how Dr. Li felt. A plant entirely designed, built and equipped by Korean workers and specialists; with no foreign specialists involved at all; working on the basis of an all-Korean discovery and turning out enough synthetic fibre to provide one summer and one winter costume for every man, woman and child in the DPRK from local, easily obtainable raw materials! That is a magnificent triumph; a very substantial symbol of the absolute correctness of the policies laid down by Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party, for national reconstruction.

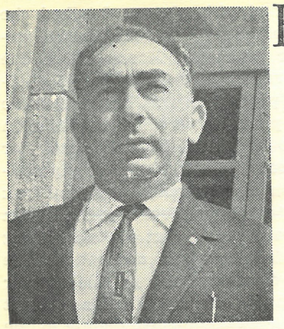
Another interesting example was the Hamhung Chemical Fertiliser Combine, the entire production of which in pre-liberation the Japanese owners built specially for the purpose. The product of Korean natural resources and Korean labour, exploited exclusively for the colonialist occupiers. Today the vastly expanded plant, rebuilt from the ashes and rubble to which American bombs had reduced it, serves the needs of Korean agriculture and tens of thousands of tons of fertiliser are shipped south as a gift to the people of Vietnam. It was amazing to learn that this enormous plant went into production again as early as August 1955, the Americans having boasted that it would take at least 30 years to rebuild what their bombs had destroyed. This plant is another example of the personal attention Premier Kim Il Sung has paid to every detail of national construction. He had visited the plant no less than 22 times during the course of its construction and development.

Wherever I travelled and with whoever I talked, the question of Korean reunification was raised, with emphasis on the need for reunifying Korea within the life of the present generation. In every factory I visited, I found part of the production was being set aside for South Korea, some plants were being expanded in fact to take into account South Korea's needs for their production after reunification. I am deeply convinced that reunification is an essential national task and that it is also an international necessity. There can never be any lasting peace in this part of Asia as long as South Korea is under American occupation. The examples of Dr. Li's discovery and of the former plunder of the Hamhung Chemical Fertiliser Plant typify the outlook of the neo-colonialist regime in the South today and what would happen if the Japanese monopolies are to be permitted to reestablish their old privileges. A historic injustice is being committed against the Korean people by the division of their country and this must not be perpetuated. Progressive people all over the world must support the Korean people on this issue.

The savage war that the Americans are waging against the Vietnamese and Laotian people; the constant provocations and slaughtering of Cambodian peasants by American planes and troops in Cambodia's frontier regions with South Vietnam and Thailand; the recent series of provocations against the DPRK in the region of the demilitarised zone; the recent repeated violations of China's air space by American planes all point to one thing. Aggressive military circles in Washington are preparing to expand the war and set all Asia aflame. In this respect it is very comforting to note that the whole people in the DPRK are armed and well-armed; that the whole country has been transformed into a fortress and that the armed forces are in a high state of preparedness. It is clear that whatever happens, the Korean people will never be taken by surprise and for every blow the enemy can give they are prepared to give ten in return.

Finally I must say that everything I have seen and heard during my visit to the D.P.R.K. convinces me in the most impressive possible way that the Korean people, under the wise leadership of their Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, are on the right road. The miracles that have been performed in the years since the war ended, in every phase of national construction and in improving the people's material and spiritual livelihood, are the best guarantee of further miracles to come. The whole of progressive humanity can only rejoice at this.





KOREAN NATION IS ONE

DIOMIDES HJ CHRISTOU

Delegate of the Cyprus Confederation of Labour

Korea is a homogeneous nation with a population of about 40 million and a time-honoured civilization. As a matter of fact, its history is far longer than that of some countries that call themselves civilized nations today.

This Korea, however, has been divided for the past twenty-odd years contrary to the people's wish. The entire people of Korea desire ardently the reunification of their country. Then, one may ask: what is the obstacle? The answer is a simple one, I think. It is U.S. imperialism. The U.S. has no right to occupy the southern part of Korea, it has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

The world knows the United States landed in September 1945 in South Korea as an occupation army. All the subsequent developments fully substantiate this fact. The U.S. took the place of Japanese imperialism in South Korea, lining up all the reactionary forces there. It launched an aggressive war against the Korean people in 1950 in an attempt to swallow up the whole of Korea. But it had to drink a most bitter cup; they were licked at the hands of the brave Korean People's Army.

Even after the ceasefire in Korea in July 1953, the U.S. imperialists did not leave; they still occupy South Korea. They have no right to station their aggressor troops there. They are using the name of the U.N. to commit aggression against the peaceable Korea. Then they have made UNCURK deceive the progressive working people of the world. Here in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea I saw once again, with better clarity, the character of U.S. imperialism—cunning and aggressive.

Up to date the U.S. has worked in every way against Korea's reunification. Today their provocations against the D.P.R.K. are getting only worse on the military demarcation line.

The reunification line set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea—the line of no outside interference, and of democratic and peaceful means—is most reasonable, which is fully and unanimously supported not only by the Koreans, but also by the working class of Cyprus and by all the democratic forces and honest-minded people of the world.

American imperialism must withdraw at once from South Korea; the Korean question should be left with the Koreans themselves.

All the nations and their governments must support this.

The people's struggle for reunification is very strong in Korea. My visit to the D.P.R.K. made me see personally how strong this struggle is.

The ardent desire of the Korean people for reunification of their country is striking a sympathetic cord in the hearts of all people, men and women, young and old. So, it is only correct for the people of this country to consider U.S. imperialism as their sworn enemy.

The people of Cyprus, too, consider U.S. imperialism as their No. 1 enemy. Here in Korea the devil, U.S. imperialism—your sworn enemy and ours—is trying by every unsavory means to keep your country divided in the two parts. In my country, NATO headed by the U.S.A. is attempting by the same means to divide Cyrpus to two or more parts; NATO sees one part for its aggressive military bases, the other is for Turkey, the faithful U.S. dog which holds a NATO membership.

Everywhere U.S. imperialism is working against any country becoming united and stronger. It is their wish to see each country go back to its remote days so that it will be easier for them to swallow every part by piecemeal. That is exactly what they are doing in Vietnam.

The people of every country, therefore, must rise up and meet strongly these dirty aims of U.S. imperialism, and bind the monster, U.S. imperialism, hand and feet.

Down with U.S. imperialism!

Let us join our fierce struggle against international imperialism and militarism headed by the U.S.A. for full and real independence and liberation!

Long live the reunification of Korea!

The Chullima statue soaring high in the sky
Oil painting "TOWARD THE MOTHERLAND"
by Lim Baik

(Displayed at the Museum of Korean Revolution)

In 1937, a Korean People's Revolutionary Army unit led by Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced into the motherland

My Life in the Homeland

SONG DUK SUNG

PEOPLE usually use their right hand when they shake hands with others. But I have to use my left hand on those occasions, because my right hand met an accident years ago in Japan.

There was a time when my friends hailed my right hand as a "treasure hand" in Japan—it was dexterous and quick in assembling intricate, precise communication apparatuses. I had had little difficulty in finding a job thanks to my skilful right hand, even when many Koreans in Japan were unemployed.

A misfortune befell me, however. One day two fingers of the right hand were caught in the machine at the factory, and it can not perform what it had done.

This accident kept me home for several days, and I kept worrying all the time what I should do. Sure enough one day a brief notice came from the factory. They needed me no more! That was the reward for my over ten years of honest toil at that factory! But what could I do? All legal remedies were denied to the Koreans in Japan, and discrimination and maltreatment were their lot. I had seen many a such case before, but once it happened to me, the outlook was so bleak... Before long, we were told to go by the landlord, we had been behind in paying the rent. My family was overtaken by poverty, and hard years passed.

At long last the repatriation agreement was concluded, and the Koreans could leave Japan and go home. I and my family came home in the first batch of the repatriates in 1959. It is eight years since then. What a worthy life I have led in our country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the motherland we had longed for so much! The Government provided me with a job I liked, and it gave us a well-accommodated apartment.

Now we enjoy a stabilized life. All the children go to school—the eldest boy to the higher communications school, the second boy to a middle school, the next—both are girls—to a primary school. And the youngest is at a daily nursery. For all these I do not pay even a penny. At present I am an assistant foreman at a communication apparatuses repair factory.

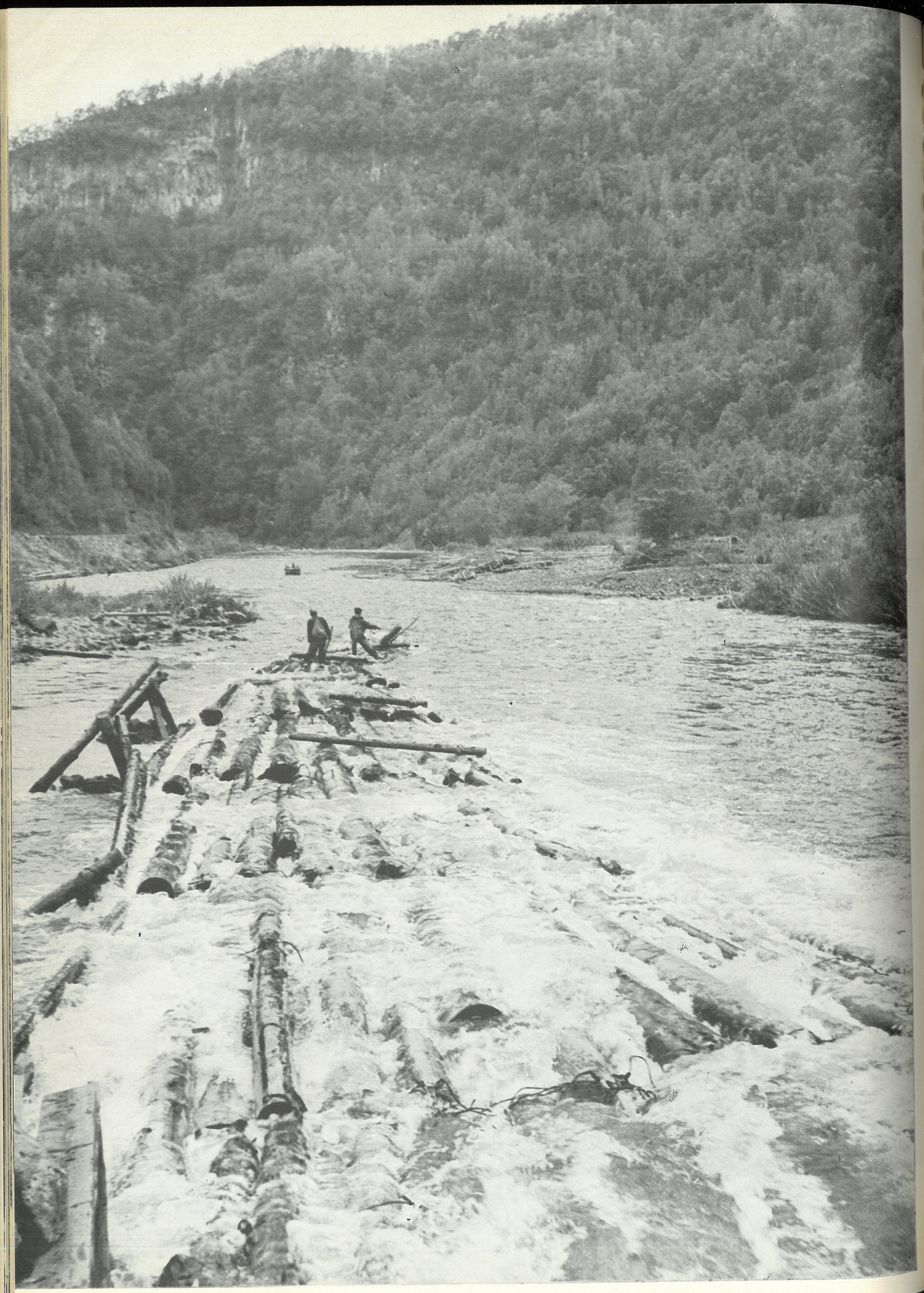
When I went to the factory on the first day, I still remember, one of the leading personnel received me cordially, clasping my right hand in his both hands.

"This is our country, and this is our factory. And we'll do a good work!" Short as his remark was, it was the warmest greetings I had ever heard—I who had lived in the alien land, doing back-breaking labour and seeing accident and dismissal shadowing me all the time.

"Nothing is more valuable than human being." This is true in our socialist country. All the policies and measures of the country are for the good of the working people, the masters of the country. Genuine freedom and human dignity are ensured only in our society where the exploitation of man by man has been abolished forever. Not only I but all the returnees from Japan enjoy a joyous and worthy life.

Whenever I think how good the country and the Government have been to us, my thoughts turn to many compatriots in Japan who may be going through the hard life as I did.

There are still 600,000 Koreans in Japan, who only know discrimination and poverty. They want to come home, but the Japanese government is doing everything to stop their home-coming. As long as there are those who want to return, the repatriation agreement should be unconditionally extended and the repatriation be continued. No one can prevent Koreans from returning home in search of a new life. They are citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a sovereign state. Every Korean who wishes to come home should be able to do so and lead a good life in the warm embrace of the homeland as we do.



← **Rafting**

DETACHMENT COMMANDER PAK KIL SONG

LI JONG SAN

Comrade Pak Kil Song was an excellent commander who had a noble character and revolutionary optimism. During the anti-Japanese armed struggle there were times when we had to march on for scores of days hewing our way through waist-deep snow without eating a single grain, or we were surrounded on all sides by the enemy and showered with bullets. But even in those difficult days Comrade Pak Kil Song never showed any signs of low spirits or pessimism. I learned much from, and was impressed deeply by, his lofty optimistic character.

He bravely met all the misfortunes that befell him. He was afire with an ardent desire to give his life only for the revolutionary cause.

Such feature of his character was strikingly revealed in the firm will power and fighting spirit he displayed when he lost an eye in battle. His optimistic life free from pessimism gave us fresh courage and strength.

One day in 1939, our detachment made a raid on the police station in Laoyehling. When the battle was drawing to an end, unfortunately Comrade Pak Kil Song was hit in one eye by a splinter of hand-grenade thrown by the enemy.

Upon returning to the secret camp from the triumphant battle, all men of the detachment gathered round Comrade Kil Song. Gazing at his bandaged eye, their hearts constricted with pain.

After a period of time, the bandage was removed from his eye. Alas, the worst had happened. Some comrade wept silently and some commanding officers turned away with a deep sigh.

Comrade Pak Kil Song cautiously opened his eye. There was nothing but darkness!

Then he noticed his men weeping and commanding officers turning away from the sight. Only now did the awful truth dawn upon him.

"The eye's gone!" flashed through him. Then something deep down in his heart seemed to snap.

The wounded eye presented a gruesome sight. Its former radiance was gone. He was totally blind in that eye, never to see again.

"How could he command battles now that he's lost one eye," wondered the guerilla fighters, looking at him with pity in their hearts.

Comrade Pak Kil Song closed his eyes and gave himself up to grief before he made up his mind. "Still I have one eye..." he thought, "I should not be discouraged! Discouragement means defeat. The remaining eye must do the work of two. Nothing to grieve about."

Then, he sprang up from the bed, with his fists clenched firmly. He calmly addressed his men who were gathered round him.

"Comrades, I still have one eye. I don't leave our fighting ranks as long as my heart continues to beat!"

His words went home to his men, inspiring fresh courage in them.

In the secret camp Comrade Pak Kil Song received medical treatment for his wound. But even while receiving treatment, he did not lie idle and fritter away his time.

He composed poems describing many triumphant battles against the enemy, which he had fought through all hardships and difficulties since he left his home by breaking through the close encirclement of the enemy.

He once drew, on a sheet of paper, a bud of the Hibiscus syriacus in such way as to resemble the map of Korea, and wrote on it the following lines:

Thou modest young flower of Hibiscus syriacus
Blooming on a strong stem!
In wind, rain or severe frost
Thou has bloomed for years untold,
Never drooping or withering

In this rough world.
Thou dost represent the strong spirit of our nation!
Hence the Koreans call thee
Eternal Flower!

He read his poem to the patients in the secret camp; he also taught them songs.

He really was a revolutionary optimist to whom low spirits or pessimism was a thing unknown.

I still clearly remember a conversation Comrades Ho Hyong Sik and Pak Kil Song had one day in 1940

in the deep forest in Anfanghsu, Tieli county.

Comrade Ho Hyong Sik, too, was a one-eyed commander. He had lost one eye in a battle in the early days of his revolutionary activities.

Our detachment was having a break during a hard training.

"Comrade Kil Song!" Comrade Ho Hyong Sik spoke to Comrade Pak. "The Japanese marauders deprived us of one eye. But each of us still has one eye and this enables us to continue to fight against the enemy.

"When the fatherland is restored, we will still be able to see with our own eye all that is beautiful and valuable and I think we can also create beautiful and valuable things with our own hands."

"When we return to our homeland," said Comrade Pak Kil Song with a pleasant laugh, "we shall even have our sight restored. With one eye how could we do so many things awaiting to be done?"

"You are right... Even if our eyesight cannot be restored, I think we can get rid of these spectacles," said Comrade Ho Hyong Sik, laughing cheerfully.

Their conversation moved the men to tears, it expressed their unflagging fighting spirit and revolutionary romanticism.

Comrade Kil Song was never downhearted. Despite his blindness in one eye, he again took part in battles.

Though one-eyed, Comrade Pak Kil Song distinguished himself in many guerilla battles including the raids on a train at Chefangtzu southwest of Tieli county, on the lumber station in Hailung, the battle in Tungshan in Tieli county, and the raid on the concentration village of Talachen. In each of these assaults the Japanese suffered a great loss in manpower.

So, "One-eyed Commander Pak" was known far and wide among the people and the enemy as well. The enemy dared not fight with Comrade Kil Song's detachment.

Let me tell you about the battle near Chengtzeshihtun, Tieli county, which was commanded by him after the loss of his eye.

One day in November 1939, he was returning to the secret camp with his detachment. Towards sunset, the detachment was passing through a forest some 40 kilometres to the northeast of the seat of Tieli county, where it unexpectedly encountered a crack unit of the Japanese Kanto Army.

A fierce battle ensued. The enemy was some 200 strong. Counting on his numerical superiority, he attacked us full force.

Finding out that our detachment was small in number, the enemy tried to surround us by degrees.

Comrade Pak Kil Song, who was observing the situation, ordered an immediate retreat. He was planning to wipe out the enemy at a blow.

The detachment began to retreat into the forest under cover of machine-gun fire.

Seeing our detachment fall back, the enemy grew wilder. Comrade Pak Kil Song brought up the rear with the machinegunners, who mowed down the pursuing enemy soldiers.

Sunset came and soon it grew dark in the mountain. The darkness obliged the "punitive force" to stop pursuit. The enemy pitched camp in a ravine for the night.

Comrade Kil Song ordered the men to encamp beyond the mountain opposite the enemy's bivouac.

When we reached the mountain-top, we could command a full view of the ravine where the enemy was encamped.

Our men did not know what to make of it all; it was obvious that the enemy would resume pursuit at dawn the next morning; nevertheless, the guerilla fighters were supposed to encamp under the very noses of the enemy! This was something which passed understanding.

Comrade Kil Song read the minds of his men, and said:

"We cannot have the enemy always on our heels. Those bastards coming after us must be given a taste

of bullets. That will dissuade the other fellows from pursuing us." So saying, he laughed heartily.

After a pause he resumed: "Comrades, now listen to me. I'll tell you the tale of a butterfly beating a cock in a fight."

The men were all dubious, but, prompted by curiosity, sat round the commander, who began his story.

"... One would think a cock with its sharp beak and stronger constitution could defeat a butterfly, but it was defeated by a butterfly about which I am going to tell you. In other words, a cock fell a prey to a butterfly.

"After all, it is not the number of troops but wit and tact that decide the battle..."

Comrade Kil Song gazed a while at the faces of his men, who were listening attentively, and went on:

"When they started to fight, the avaricious cock gave hard chase after the butterfly, thinking he could catch the butterfly at once.

"But the butterfly was quick enough to fly up from the ground when the cock made a dash and tried to pick it up with his beak, and alighted some distance away. Then again the cock chased after it. When at last the cock, exhausted, gave up chasing, the butterfly flew over his head, now alighting on his comb lightly and now flying off, to excite his appetite. This made the greedy cock jump up to resume his chase. In this way the butterfly lured the cock across a pool to the edges of steep cliffs until at last, after his chase all day long, the exhausted cock missed his step and fell from a high cliff. Well, this is how an avaricious cock that wanted to catch a butterfly fell a prey himself to the butterfly.

"Comrade Kim Il Sung told me this story during a battle when I was engaged in the work of the Children's Corps in Wangching.

"Now, look here. What do you say to our wiping out all of those bastards as taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung..."

The men were heartened by the story told by their commander who was straightforward and passionate. Now they understood his plan of operations and laughed heartily.

The night advanced and a death-like silence reigned on the mountain. Till late Comrade Kil Song observed from the mountain-top the enemy troops in their encampment and then picked out four men and instructed them to make a surprise attack on the enemy camp.

"Don't approach too near, but shoot at the enemy camp from the projecting rock up the slope of the ravine. Retreat when the enemy commences action." Comrade Kil Song gave them detailed instructions before sending them out for the surprise attack.

Some time later bursts of rifle shoots rang out from the gully where the enemy was encamped.

The surprising party sent hails of bullets into the tents of the enemy. In an instant the gully was turned into a scene of great tumult. Terrified at the surprise attack, the enemy dashed about, not knowing what to do. The officers shouted out orders at the top of their voices to bring cosmos out of chaos.

The enemy men gradually recovered from the confusion and began to shoot back at us.

At this, the four guerillas withdrew stealthily and returned to the detachment.

The enemy could not sleep a wink that night.

The next morning, under the instructions of Comrade Kil Song we had our meal sitting around a campfire on the mountain-top opposite the enemy's bivouac.

The enemy saw this and again came in pursuit. Our detachment retreated keeping a definite distance ahead so that we might keep within sight of the enemy. The enemy chased us like mad. If he increased his pace, so did we.

That day Comrade Pak Kil Song dragged the enemy about all day long, climbing up rocky cliffs and going through thickly-wooded rugged mountains.

Having chased us even without lunch, the enemy men were now all in. Around four o'clock in the afternoon, they stopped chasing and prepared for encampment for the night, though it was earlier than usual.

We, too, lit up a campfire on the mountain visible from the opposite mountain where the enemy was staying, and had supper, taking our time for it.

Meanwhile the night advanced. And that night, too, a surprise party was sent out to shower bullets on the tents of the enemy.

The enemy soldiers, exhausted, lay on their bellies in their tents and fired at random.

At dawn our men again surprised the seven enemy tents, throwing them into confusion as if taunting the enemy to pursue us.

Sure enough, when the sun came up, the enemy set out in pursuit and we, seeing it, left the place deliberately and began a hasty retreat.

After two sleepless nights, the enemy came after us at a much slower pace than on the previous day. He could make no more than 12 kilometres that day.

That night, too, our detachment encamped on the mountain opposite the enemy's bivouac just as we did the day before.

When darkness fell, another surprise party led by Comrade Kil Song himself approached the enemy's tents. From a place some 200 metres away, they poured a volley of bullets upon the enemy. But this time the enemy did not respond. The tents were shrouded in dead silence.

Another burst of fire, and an enemy soldier thrust his head out of a tent by the campfire, and roared:

"Hei, Guard! Keep your eyes open! They already disturbed our sleep for two nights on end, and again they are here to trouble us." With this he withdrew his head into the tent.

After that no one showed his face.

"Hum! All done for now," said Comrade Kil Song to himself. He thought a little while before he ordered the men to stop firing.

The surprise party returned to the detachment at once.

Before dawn the next morning, the detachment stealthily drew close to the enemy's tents according to the detailed plan of operation mapped out by Comrade Kil Song.

After their pursuit of our detachment, the enemy soldiers were all dead tired. They were so tired that even the guard, rifle in his hands, was dozing by the fire.

Our detachment approached to within close firing range and then a loud shot broke the silence of the dawn, announcing the beginning of our assault. We all opened fire instantly. The enemy's tents were showered with bullets, and handgrenades exploded all around with a deafening sound.

This was followed by shrieks and yells. In an instant the enemy's camp was turned into a shambles.

Stampeded, the enemy tried to run away, but none could escape the fierce fire of our detachment.

Under the bold and superb plan of operation worked out by Comrade Pak Kil Song, the self-important enemy was annihilated at a blow.

A dauntless fighter armed with revolutionary optimism and firm conviction of victory, Comrade Pak Kil Song was daunted neither by the Japanese imperialists' vicious machinations and desperate attacks, nor the merciless cold and hunger.

* * *

In his detachment and among the people, Comrade Pak Kil Song earned fame not only as a military commander but also as a political worker.

Taught, educated and trained under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Pak Kil Song devoted his all in all circumstances to the implementation of the policies and line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung with regard to revolutionary struggle.

Once he worked as chief of children's bureau in Wangching county. He was then acquainted with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great aims, lenient and generous traits, high virtues, work method of laying the solid mass foundation for armed struggle and uniting broad anti-Japanese forces, and many other things. Besides, he also acquired first-hand experience in his own work.

All this served Comrade Kil Song later on as a guide to action.

From the time when he operated in northern Manchuria he did his utmost to give effect to the revolutionary line and policies of Comrade Kim Il Sung for laying the solid foundation of armed struggle and uniting the broad anti-Japanese forces.

In the early stage of his activities in northern Manchuria he operated mainly in Fangching county, and also in Chingcheng, Tunghua and other areas.

Until that time these areas had been little influenced by revolution and class consciousness of the local people was at a low level.

While dealing heavy blows to the Japanese imperialists who cruelly exploited and oppressed the people in those areas, Comrade Kil Song exposed the true nature of Japanese imperialism as brutal and aggressive and its exploiting nature to the broad sections of the people and sowed the seed of revolution in their hearts.

Wherever he went, he explained and propagandized to the people the inevitability of the victory of the revolution and the doom of Japanese imperialism.

This evoked great response from the broad anti-Japanese masses and quickened the growth of the revolutionary forces among the local masses.

Comrade Kil Song was also not indifferent to those people who were temporarily taken in and utilized by the enemy. Most of them were people who were subjected to exploitation and oppression in the lowest stratum of society. In view of their class status, they all belonged to the basic masses of our revolution. Comrade Kil Song, therefore, went single-handed into their midst defying all dangers and conducted persistent propaganda work to persuade them to return to their original class positions, to help them recover their national conscience gradually awakening to their class stand.

It was in this period that he remoulded and drew into the revolutionary ranks a running dog called Wang who lived in Anfanghsu, Tieli county.

His fidelity to the revolution, strenuous ardor, great persuasive ability as well as lenient and generous features made even those enemy agents who had come to do harm to him change their minds and become converts.

In this way Comrade Kil Song, together with his comrades-in-arms, made every effort to lay a solid mass foundation for armed struggle, while rallying the broad masses into a unified force.

Around this time, that is, in May 1936, according to the great plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung for the restoration of the motherland, the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland was founded and its declaration and programme were adopted. The news spread far and wide in northern Manchuria, too.

Then, on June 11, 1939, according to the great programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland, the "Manchurian Preparatory Committee for the Association of the Restoration of the Korean Nation" was organized in northern Manchuria by Comrade Pak Kil Song and his comrades-in-arms, and an appeal to the Koreans living in Manchuria was issued.

Emphatically urging the Korean and Chinese peoples to unite and wage a resolute struggle against their common enemy—Japanese imperialism, the appeal urged:

"Rise! Rise in arms and unfold a national-liberation movement in concert with the Chinese people to cast off the yoke of Japanese imperialism!

"Don't repeat the shortcomings and errors of the March First Movement!

"Let's unite firmly and fight the decisive battle with Japanese imperialism for the sake of the motherland!

"Dear fellow countrymen in Manchuria! Rise up! Rise in arms to fight the decisive battle with Japanese imperialism!

"Let's form and extend in Manchuria a Korean national-liberation front!"

Thus Comrade Pak Kil Song, who had been educated and had grown up under the warm concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung and had been trained under his guidance, worked with all his energy to the last moment of his life, to give effect to the line and policies laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung who, shouldering Korea's destiny, led the Korean revolution.

(To be continued)

After the day's work

"The Miners Are Proud"

JUN OON BONG

Every third Sunday in September has been celebrated as the Miners' Day in our country.

One day before the Miners' Day, this reporter of *Korea Today* visited the Oonkok Coal-mine on the eastern coast of central Korea.

The miners' village was hidden in a deep valley. It was toward evening when I got there. Rows of houses came in sight, there were also a hospital, a kindergarten, a primary school, a middle school, a clubhouse, etc.

The cultural instructor of the mine whom I met took me to the clubhouse first, where the art circle members were preparing for the Miners' Day performances.

My guide told me that their programme consisted of items selected at the inter-pit art circle contest held recently.

Especially noteworthy among many numbers was a song entitled "The Miners Are Proud." At the first hearing I liked it very much for its nice melody and lively rhythm, and for its high ideological and artistic value. I was quite sure everyone would like it.

When I asked who was the composer, the members of the art circle pointed to a guitarist.

But he said bashfully: "We all worked together on it." He was Choi Jung Yun, a coal-miner.

Their one-act play "We Shall Always Remember Our Bitter Past" quite moved me.

I was told that the play was built on the life of a miner who has been there over 30 years.

It vividly showed what a cruel life the miners had to go through under Japanese rule.

During Japanese occupation of Korea, there were hardly any machines to speak of in this colliery; shovels and picks were about all there were. Then the workers carried coal on their backs, and accidents were so frequent. Yet the miners had to work 12-14 hours a day at the risk of their lives.

However, conditions are quite different today. The colliery has been furnished with various machines and equipment, and the work has become so much easier for the miners. Machines do all the heavy work for them.

A fundamental change has also taken place in the life of the miners, who know too well about the bitter life of the by-gone years, exploited and humiliated. Today they are proud workers. Some are deputies to the People's assemblies at different levels.

There are more than ten Merited Miners in the colliery; the title of Merited Miner is the highest honour for the miners in our country.

Before liberation, there was not a single Korean technician working there, but today over 100 engineers and assistant-engineers.

The following morning we took a cable car to the summit of Mt. Jebi. Once atop the mountain, we could see many cable cars and coal trains coming down the ridge loaded with coal.

At the entrance to the pit were seen slogans which read: "Let's greet the Miners' Day with more coal!" and "More coal for economic construction and defence build-up!"

Guided by Pak Chang Won, the leader of the tunnelling company of the May 1st Pit, I went down to the mine face. Rock-drills and compressors were heard. When we got there tunnelling workers were charging the holes with explosives.

"This is the second blasting," said one of them. Until recently, only one blasting was about all they could do during their shift. At another face we saw a loading machine in operation.

"This platoon," said Pak Chang Won, "is the Chullima tunnelling platoon led by Kim Ki Bok. They fulfilled the quota for the first half of the year one and a half months ahead of schedule. They will finish the yearly assignments by the end of October." From there we went to the next face, where we saw coal cutters busy working and the chain conveyers carrying coal.

Everywhere in the mine, the miners were battling to fulfil by November 15 their production assignments for the year.

It was toward twilight when we got back to the village.

As we entered the village, we saw many colliers with their neatly dressed wives going to the movie house; there were many headed for the clubhouse, the Oonkok workers' evening middle school, and the evening higher mining school. The veteran collier Pak Kwang Myun finished the workers' middle school last year and now is enrolled in the evening higher mining school. He has five children, and all of them are at school, too.

I learned that no less than one-third of the population there are studying at school.

Besides tuition-free schooling, free medical service, and so forth, there is much more the colliers get gratis from the State—workclothes, footwear, uniforms, overcoats, and nutriments, etc.

Colliers have a 35-day paid vacation annually which they may spend at a state-run rest home.

Merited Miner Ham Jai Yun who just returned from his vacation a week before said: "The State fixed a Miners' Day specially for us miners, then the title of Merited Miner... Our life is so much better, incomparable with the pre-liberation days. How lucky we are to live under this favourable socialist system! We colliers are firmly resolved to do all we can for the country's socialist construction and for its prosperity."

As I left there, the strains of "The Miners Are Proud!" came to my ears. Again the song impressed me with its vivid picture of the jolly life of the miners.

Art circle members are preparing for the Miners' Day celebration

They regularly study the "Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerillas"

A POPULAR BUDGET

THE Seventh Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea approved the results of the fulfilment of the 1966 state budget and adopted law on the budget for 1967.

The session through its discussions of the results of the 1966 budget and the new budget for 1967 demonstrated the soundness of our finances based on the independent national economy and the further consolidation of our revolutionary base politically, economically, and militarily.

In view of the prevailing situation, during the past year the Government of the D.P.R.K. took timely measures for further strengthening defences, stepping up economic construction, and improving the people's living; and it allocated sufficient funds for these purposes.

Thanks to such large state investments and to the creative endeavours of the working people, last year many large construction projects went ahead energetically including Pyongyang Thermo-power Station, Woonbong Hydro-power Station, and the synthetic ammonia factory and the first urea factory at Heungnam Fertilizer Combine. Then ore and coal dressing plants and others were built to fortify the material and technical foundations of the mining industry.

With the aid of the powerful heavy industry, a number of construction works were carried on in the fields of light industry and agriculture as well. And the defence build-up was pushed ahead with forcefully in the light of the worsening U.S. aggression.

The Government, while laying stress on economic construction and defence up-building, showed the great concern for the improvement of the material and cultural standard of the population. Many school buildings were added, which greatly helped the enforcement of universal 9-year compulsory technical education. Agricultural tax-in-kind was abolished once and for all and fees for farming machines were lowered. Retail prices of no small variety of consumer goods went down considerably. All these historical measures taken by the Government gave the working people additional benefits amounting to well over 470 million won.

The session also showed that the Government enjoyed ample revenues last year to meet the heavy expenditures for economic construction, defences, and for the betterment of the people's living. The implementation of last year's budget showed a favourable balance of more than 100 million won thanks to the devoted efforts of the working people for economy and increased production. Indeed it was a vivid display of the vitality of the Party's line of building an independent national economy based on the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, and the brilliant fruition of the creative endeavours of the working people united as one round the Party and the Leader.

The 1967 budget has been compiled in such a way to ensure the fund necessary for the speediest promotion of economic construction so as to reinforce economic power of the country and further improve the people's living, while simultaneously strengthening defences in every way.

The 1967 draft state budget calls for 3,964,440,000 won. With the remarkable growth in the amount of accumulations along with the rapid development of the national economy, the estimated revenues are to increase by 8 per cent and the total expenditures by 11 per cent over last year, which will guarantee the fund necessary for enlarged reproduction, defence build-up, and the betterment of the people's life.

This year, too, the line of developing mining and power industries before other domains will be pursued. The Government will concentrate its investments on the both fields to boost the output of ore, coal, and electricity. Then transportation will improve to meet more satisfactorily the rapidly growing demands for it.

A huge amount of funds, three times bigger than last year, has been earmarked for strengthening the material and technical foundation of iron and steel industry, which will raise the pig iron and steel production. In order to add flesh to the backbone of industry and to equip the national economy with new techniques, large investments will be made in machine industry for its speedy growth, and in chemical industry for readjusting and reinforcing and reorganizing its production structure.

In this way, capital construction will be accelerated for the readjustment and reinforcement of the existing economic foundations, for the enlargement of production capacity on a large scale, and for the successful implementation of the Seven-Year Plan.

No small amount of funds will go to light industry; textile, foodstuffs and other light industry factories will be built or enlarged, and local industry be fortified. All these measures will give the country a more powerful light industry, while increasing the output and bettering the quality.

With the Government's correct agricultural policy and its enormous material and financial support, big strides will be made in implementing the tasks set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country." This year the Government will make a bigger investment than last year in this field; it will undertake irrigation projects and river dyke construction to consolidate and expand the irrigation projects and promote mechanization and application of chemicals.

Under the obtaining situation, the 1967 state budget foresees 30.2 per cent of the total expenditures for defences, which will prepare the country for any surprise attack by the enemies.

Though in this year's revenues the share of tax income from the working people accounts for only 2 per cent of the total, a large fund has been earmarked for the improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people's life. The Government will continue to raise the real incomes of the working people; it will spend 1.6 times more than last year for housing construction and use sufficient funds for the enforcement of universal 9-year compulsory technical education, for the development of education and culture including educational funds for the Korean nationals in Japan, and for the promotion of research projects in the fields of sciences and public health.

As is shown above, the budget for this year will cause a bigger stride in stepping up the country's socialist construction, redouble the political, economic, and military might of the country, better the people's living, further consolidate the socialist system. And it will work for the country's reunification.

ANOTHER ELECTION FARCE

ON JUNE 8 this year there was another election farce in South Korea to elect the "national assembly," the seventh of such.

Again, in the recent election farce the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique proclaimed an emergency alert to attain their dirty ends, and the whole thing was another show of terror, fraud, and deception.

The Pak Jung Hi clique wantonly arrested and jailed the opposition candidates and politicians and people under the "anti-communist law" and "election law." Terrorist groups were let loose to commit blackmail, kidnapping, arrest, slaughtering. Then the press was gagged.

On the very day of the election, the Pak Jung Hi clique posted the policemen and plainclothes men and terrorist groups in all polling places and expelled the election observers of the opposition parties, while openly doing the vote dumping, open balloting, proxy voting, ballot-box switching, etc. And it was not uncommon that the number of votes cast exceeded that of the voters! The opposition parties even claimed the elections null and void.

No wonder the public circles of South Korea branded the recent election farce as "the worse one yet," putting the infamous March 15 elections of Syngman Rhee into the shade—the 3.15 elections which sparked the popular uprising in South Korea on April 19, 1960.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique are openly clamouring that the recent "election" was held in a "free, peaceful atmosphere" and it was the "fair one" reflecting the "will of the people." Such is the brazenness of the Pak Jung Hi regime.

All the election farces in South Korea are for covering up U.S. colonial rule; they are for power struggle between the reactionary politicians; they have nothing to do with the South Korean people.

All what the successive "national assemblies" of South Korea have done is this. They rigged up, under Washington's order, a number of treacherous "treaties" and "agreements," the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" included, and anti-popular evil laws, destroying the economy, driving the people into an abyss of poverty, depriving them of all rights, and bringing untold sufferings on them. Particularly, since Pak's coming into power the puppet "national assembly," inspired by the U.S. government, passed the "South Korea-Japan treaty" which legalized Japan's re-invasion of South Korea and the "resolution on troop dis-

patch" to send South Korean youths to South Vietnam as U.S. cannon-fodder. It also enacted a number of fascist evil laws to suppress the South Korean people.

Now, the U.S. imperialists, giving an air of non-interference in the election despite they are the very architect of the whole show, do not conceal their joy over the "success" of the election that made the Pak Jung Hi clique gain the complete control of the puppet national assembly. Washington is most generous in praising Pak and his men. Needless to say, to the U.S. imperialists the Pak Jung Hi clique, a gang of traitors, are their most faithful servants for carrying out the U.S. policy of war and colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists are desperately scheming to launch a new war in Korea relying on the military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique; they are plotting to send more South Korean troops to the criminal war of U.S. aggression in South Vietnam. So much so, even before the recent "election" the South Korean people denounced the election farce: "Not interested in election!" and "Down with the dishonest elections!" were their slogans. On June 6, thousands of people from all walks of life in Mokpo, South Chulla Province, and Pusan, South Kyungsang Province, demonstrated against the rampant irregularities before the scheduled election. And on June 8, the voting day, mass demonstrations took place everywhere, including in Namwon in North Chulla Province and in Soonchun in South Chulla Province. The people demanded: "No fraudulent elections!" "Root out the corrupt regime!" In Yungchun in North Kyungsang Province, despite the watchful eyes of the police, there were ballots with words, "Remember the Spirit of April 19!"

After the election day, on June 9 the students of Yunse University in Seoul held a denunciation meeting and declared the "June 8 election" null and void and issued a statement condemning the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Demonstrations took place in various parts of South Korea, when a great number of students and the ordinary people of all walks of life stood up against the fraudulent election. On June 12, the students of the Law College of Seoul University demonstrated; on the 13th, there were mass demonstrations of students of the Koryu University and other universities and middle and high schools, where more people joined them. "The June 8 election—a rape of the April 19 Spirit," "Down with traitorous elections!," "Capital punishment to the architect of the June 8 election!," "We'll fight to the end, to the last man!" were their slogans. They branded Pak Jung Hi as a traitor and expressed their firm determination to fight against him. They courageously fought the on-coming armed police. Struggles were waged fiercely in all places of South Korea.

It was an eruption of the long pent-up indignation of the South Korean people with the Pak Jung Hi clique who are trying by hook or by crook to remain in power forever and with U.S. imperialism, the master of Pak and his followers. It was also a righteous struggle of the people to regain their democratic rights and freedom which have been savagely downtrodden by the military fascists.

Today, voices are getting ever louder in South Korea against Pak's regime and outside forces and for independence and self-sustenance.

The Korean people will certainly sweep away Pak Jung Hi and his clique and drive out the U.S. aggressors from South Korea, thereby accomplishing the country's reunification by the Koreans without outside interference.

MALI MOVES ON

LI KYO OO

Marking the 7th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Mali, the Korean people extend their best wishes to the Malian people.

The proclamation of the Republic of Mali not only has added a new page to the history of Mali but also has been a significant event in the struggle of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism and colonialism.

The people of Mali have scored great achievements in creating a new life under the banner of the Republic for which they shed their blood.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements that the Malian people, led by President Modibo Keita, have made during the past seven years in their efforts to develop the economy and culture and consolidate independence, liquidating the evil aftermaths of the prolonged colonial rule.

As we greet the Independence Day of Mali I recall the days I spent in that country. I visited her last year. During my stay there, I looked round factories, enterprises, and cultural institutions, and visited the countryside. I also made many friends. I was particularly impressed by the firm will and conviction, and high political consciousness and creativeness of the people who were resolved to stick by the road they chose.

I still remember what a youth named Issaka Tradre whom I met on a factory's construction site told me. He said: "When the imperialists, who had occupied our country, were expelled from our country's large farms they said we could not run such big farms by ourselves, not to speak of factories. It was their attempt to justify their occupation of our country. However, after independence the Malian people led by their Government are managing the farms well and built new factories in many parts of the country. I was an unskilled until last year, but I am now a full-fledged skilled worker and can handle machines. New Mali is marching towards the new goal it has set, repulsing all slanders, sabotages, and subversion put up by the imperialists and colonialists."

Listening to the young man I thought such were the resolves and wishes of the entire Malian people.

I also visited the hydraulic power station construction site on the Niger River and the Niger farm and a number of factories and enterprises as well as cultural establishments. All these made me see clearly for what the people of New Mali were striving. They were endeavouring to translate into reality President Modibo Keita's words that "to win genuine independence one must win economic independence relying on one's own efforts."

We are convinced that the Malian people, industrious, enthusiastic, and revolutionary, will surely reach their goal.

Today the Republic of Mali is a powerful anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist state which is resolutely frustrating black schemes and intervention of the imperialists. It is actively supporting the struggles of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples against imperialism and for the ultimate liquidation of colonialism.

The Malian people stand firmly on the side of the peoples of those continents who are fighting for liberation; they are bitterly condemning the U.S. aggressive war against Vietnam.

In Mali I often heard the people saying "Death before shame!" The Malian people are determined to choose death rather than live in disgrace; they fought, consequently, and are fighting against the aggressors.

The just cause of the Malian people enjoys the support of the Korean people and the world progressive peoples.

Though Korea and Mali are separated from each other by a long distance, the peoples of the two countries are firmly united supporting and co-operating with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The development of friendly relations between Korea and Mali contributes to the revolutionary cause not only of the peoples of the two countries, but also of the peace-loving people of the world.

I am sure that the bonds of friendship of the two countries will further consolidate and strengthen.

Again I wish them greater successes in their endeavours to create a new life for prosperity and advancement of the Republic of Mali.

REPATRIATION SHOULD BE CONTINUED

THE repatriation agreement for the Korean nationals in Japan signed in August 1959 between the Red Crosses of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan has been in effect for the past eight years. The agreement has enjoyed solid support of the peoples of the two countries, Korea and Japan; and by May this year over 87,000 Koreans returned from Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Now all those who returned, freed from all the agony and misery they had once suffered in Japan, are leading a good life in the socialist motherland where there is neither exploitation nor oppression. The repatriation work has proved the existing agreement to be most realistic and tenable.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese government arbitrarily decided in April this year to terminate the agreement in November. The decision openly violates the legal responsibilities and the humanitarian principles which the two contracting Red Crosses are bound by.

Historically speaking, the work of repatriation of Koreans from Japan should have been borne by the Japanese government as a means of redeeming itself from the wrongs Japanese imperialism had done against the Korean nation in the past.

The Koreans in Japan are the surviving victims of Japanese occupation and colonization of Korea in the past—those who were brought to Japan forcibly and their offsprings. They tasted all the bitters of life, and even after Japan's surrender in the second world war they have been subjected to discrimination and oppression. Theirs has been a precarious life. Such being the situation, it is their right to return to their home country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where a new life is awaiting them. No one should stand in their way, the Japanese government the least. But the Tokyo government has left no stone unturned to set a stumbling-block in the way of the Koreans' repatriation from Japan from the early days.

It is to be recalled that the repatriation agreement came about by dint of the persistent efforts of the Koreans in Japan and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the unflinching struggle of the Japanese people, and impartial public opinion of the world. But, even then, the Japanese government had employed every pretext in its attempt to find a loophole.

When the agreement came into effect, the Tokyo government continuously sought for a chance to wreck the repatriation work; now it has declared the unilateral annulment of the agreement. Through the annulment Tokyo intends to serve more faithfully the U.S. policy of aggression and war in Asia; and it will provide the Japanese rulers with a bargaining tool in their political dealings with the Pak Jung Hi clique which have been going on since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" and pave the way—a more smooth one—for Japanese militarism to reinvade South Korea.

Moreover, attention should be drawn to the fact that Tokyo is making such move when U.S. war provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are getting more vicious.

On April 22 the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued again a Statement, condemning bitterly the Japanese government for its criminal machination to break down illegally the repatriation of Koreans from Japan for its unsavory political end. The Statement declared that the repatriation agreement cannot be invalidated without the consent of the both sides, nor is there any ground for cancellation. It stated all the decisions adopted without the consent of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea be null and void.

Today the Sato government of Japan is taking much pains in its attempt to justify its move for the annulment of the agreement stating that the agreement has attained its purposes for which it was drawn up. However, its contention is far from the fact.

There are still many Koreans in Japan who want to return to their homeland; they want to put an end to the racial oppression and hard life they are going through in Japan. Even the curtailed figures published by the Japanese authorities reveal that it will take several more years to handle all the Koreans who have applied for repatriation. And there are still over 600,000 Koreans in Japan, and the number of applicants for repatriation keeps growing.

The Japanese government should withdraw its unlawful decision of abandoning the repatriation agreement, meet its historical and moral

(Continued on page 44)

Korean residents are demonstrating in front of the Japanese Red Cross for the uninterrupted repatriation work

Koreans demonstrating in front of the Japanese Diet building in Tokyo demanding the unconditional extension of the repatriation agreement

Greetings to the Yemeni People

SEPTEMBER 26 is a red-letter day for the Yemeni people.

On September 26, 1962, the Yemeni people proclaimed a new Republic after overthrowing the Imam dynasty that had exploited and oppressed them for so long and severed the chains of the foreign imperialists that had colluded with the former.

Marking the day, the Korean people extend best wishes to the people of Yemen.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements that the people of Yemen have scored during the past five years in their endeavours to consolidate their national independence, build up the country's economy, and to create a new life, while repulsing every scheme of the foreign invaders and the reactionaries at home.

The victory of revolution in Yemen not only opened a way to a new life for its people who had long suffered under the colonialists and absolute feudal regime, but also dealt a heavy blow to the imperialists who were desperate in their attempt, in collaboration with the corrupted feudal circles, to keep the Arab people in bondage.

The U.S.-British imperialists instigated the Yemeni royalists and Arab reactionaries to perpetrate crimes in their attempt to stifle the young Yemen Arab Republic. Recently Washington supplied them with weapons—airplanes, tanks, and heavy guns, while London staged open armed intervention against this country.

However, all the intrigues could not stop the fighting spirit of the Yemeni people, who are successfully defending their revolutionary gains marching vigorously and frustrating aggression and subversion of the enemies from within and without. Surmounting all trials and hardships the people are displaying patriotism in the struggle for liquidating remnants of the old society and for the country's independent development while striving to liberate South Yemen from British occupation.

All the achievements the Yemeni people have gained in their struggle are a great inspiration to the people of South Yemen who are fighting against U.S.-British aggression, and to the struggle of the Arab and world people for peace, independence, and social progress.

The Korean people who stand with the Yemeni people on the common front against imperialism and colonialism, extend their full support to the Yemeni people who are fighting to safeguard the country's independence and sovereignty, repulsing all the aggressive schemes of the U.S.-British imperialists.

The Korean people wish them greater successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for liberating the South Yemeni people, and building a new, unified and prosperous country.

On the Country's Reunification

MANY readers have written to the Editorial Board of our magazine expressing their wishes to have more information on why Korea still remains divided and what measures the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has proposed for the country's reunification. Starting from this issue we will present a series of articles on these points.

QUESTION: Why was Korea divided into the North and the South?

ANSWER: Before going into the question of Korea's division, we must speak of the fact that the Korean nation, a homogeneous nation, has a long history. It has developed economy and culture of its own and the Korean language is their tongue.

However, this nation has been divided into the two parts for the past twenty-two years, and the division has brought untold heartaches and pains on the nation. Reunification is, therefore, the most urgent problem for the people of Korea.

It was after the second world war that Korea came to be divided.

Korea cast off the yoke of Japanese colonial rule on August 15, 1945. With boundless joy and excitement the liberated Korean people set about building a free, strong, prosperous, and independent state. However, the U.S. army occupied the territory of Korea south of the 38th Parallel in September 1945 under the pretext of receiving the surrender of the Japanese forces.

It should be recalled that for over a century the U.S. had harboured ill designs on Korea coveting for the latter's rich natural resources and strategic position. So an opportunity to come to South Korea was a golden chance for the U.S. imperialists, and they began to carry out their aggressive policy in real earnest.

Acting as if Korea were an object of U.S. occupation, they set up a military government as soon as their forces landed in South Korea. The people who wanted independence were suppressed.

In this way, Korea which should have become a united, independent country was barred from reaching its goal because of the obstacles the U.S. laid in the way—U.S. occupation of the southern part of our land, which became a colony of U.S. imperialism.

As soon as South Korea was under the control of the U.S. armed forces, the American imperialists began to fortify the 38th Parallel to make a permanent boundary out of the temporarily drawn line. Now Washington was all out for the divide-and-rule policy.

The entire Korean people rose up in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and fought against Washington's policy which stood for turning South Korea into a war base and for colonial enslavement. The people demanded the country's reunification without outside interference, and complete independence.

Now the hard-pressed Washington, ignoring all the existing international agreements on the establishment of a united, democratic provisional Korean government, presented in 1947 what they called the Korean question to the United Nations. It should be recalled that Korea is not an object of the postwar settlement. The question of Korea's reunification, in all aspects, concerns only the Korean people; it is an internal question of the Korean nation. Of course, in bringing the Korean question to the United Nations Washington was not without sinister aims. It wanted to have its occupation policy in South Korea clothed with a garb of the United Nations.

Notwithstanding the strong opposition of the entire people in the North and the South, on May 10, 1948, the U.S. government held in South Korea the "separate elections" at bayonet points—commonly known as the U.N.-supervised elections—to set up a puppet regime. Washington that held South Korea under its military occupation added a new feature—a neo-colonial hand—to its ruling machinery.

Since then there has been a chain of puppet regimes in Seoul—all, in essence, an extension of the American military government in South Korea. These puppet regimes could not have survived even one day had it not been for U.S. bayonets. Even the rulers of Washington do not hide the fact that "the real master of South Korea is the U.S. army." The South Korean regime owes its existence to Washington as a tool for the latter's policy for divide-and-rule and colonial enslavement.

Having occupied South Korea and having converted it into a war base, the U.S. imperialists had stepped up military preparations and started on June 25, 1950, the war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In launching the war, they saw a Korea under complete U.S. occupation and colonial rule and a war base for its aggression on the Far East and Asia.

They had never dreamed their wild dream would be shattered by Korean people who rose up to defend their freedom and independence. All the Washington rulers collected in the war was a shameful defeat. On July 27, 1953, after three years of warring, they signed the truce.

They should have left South Korea and gone back to where they came from after signing the truce. But U.S. imperialism is far from giving up its aggressive designs. It still occupies South Korea. It still clings to the divide-and-rule policy. It is still working for war. Washington and Seoul are opposed to all the most reasonable and just proposals that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea presented for Korea's reunification.

This is not all. The U.S. suppresses in the most brutal way all expressions of the South Korean people for reunification, however slight they may be, and has the South Korean puppets bloodily repress the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the people. Moreover, the U.S. ruling circles keep presenting what they call the Korean question to the U.N. to block Korea's reunification without outside interference.

In every point, Korea belongs to the Korean people and the Korean question must be solved according to their free will and by themselves with no outside interference. This is a principle recognized by national self-determination. There is no ground, none whatsoever, for the United States or the United Nations to interfere in the Korean question.

As is seen in the above, it is none other than the U.S. aggressors that divided Korea into north and south. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists that are hindering Korea's reunification.

An Overplayed Tune

EVERY year the United Nations General Assembly has discussed what is called the "Korean question" for the past twenty years. But it made no contribution to solving the problem. It could not. The United Nations has been a U.S. tool for splitting Korea and aggression. What is generally known as the Korean question concerns reunification of Korea, now temporarily divided, the question which the Korean people themselves must solve.

All internal questions of a nation, regardless of its nature, fall within the province of self-determination, where no outside interference will be tolerated.

Article 2, Paragraph 7 of the Charter of the United Nations reads: "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter."

This notwithstanding, it was the U.S. that placed the "Korean question" before the Second Session of the General Assembly in September 1947.

The U.S. moves were well calculated. Bringing the Korean problem to the United Nations, Washington wanted to clothe its ugly aggression with the respectful garb of the international organization; Washington wanted to make Korea's division permanent, legalize its occupation of South Korea, and prepare to conquer the whole of Korea.

It should be recalled that the U.S. attached great significance to Korea in its aggressive policies for world conquest after the second world war. To the U.S. Korea was of great importance not only as a colony in a general meaning but as a base for a new war and a foothold against the national-liberation movements in Asia.

To this end, the U.S. which occupied South Korea dreamed up what is called the Korean question, disregarding the wishes of the Korean people who wanted to build a united and independent government.

The American paper *New York Journal and American* wrote on September 17, 1947, that the U.S. government was presenting the Korean question before the U.N. because it wanted to see a government in South Korea which would help the U.S. that was anxious to extend its control to the north beyond the 38th parallel as soon as possible.

The Second Session of the General Assembly adopted the illegal resolutions to send the "U.N. Commission on Korea" with a view to conducting "elections under U.N. supervision." However, it was proved that the commission could not carry out the elections throughout Korea in face of the resolute opposition of the entire Korean people. Now the desperate U.S. government thought of another illegal body, the "Little Assembly," and decided to conduct the elections in South Korea under U.S. occupation. Eventually, the "U.N.-supervised separate election" was staged at gun point and the Syngman Rhee puppet regime came into being.

In the Korean war, which Washington launched in June 1950 hoping to occupy whole Korea, again the name of the United Nations was used by Washington. No sooner had they fired the first shot than the U.S. imperialists hurriedly took the war to the U.N. Security Council.

The Council was given the resolutions that Washington had prepared in anticipation of the war, and all the discussions were based on false reports presented by the American delegation.

Moreover, the discussions were held without the participation of the D.P.R.K. representatives, and the Council ignored the principle of the unanimity of the

permanent members. The "resolutions" which the Council produced said the D.P.R.K. was the "aggressor" and the "U.N. Command" would be set up under which U.S. and its satellite troops would be sent to South Korea. Thus allowing itself to be used by the U.S. for the latter's war of aggression, the United Nations became a belligerent in the Korean war.

In 1950, at the Fifth Session of the General Assembly the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (UNCURK) was set up as the successor to the "U.N. Commission on Korea." The ensuing years have proved that UNCURK is a faithful vehicle serving U.S. occupation of South Korea and its aggression. One can see the true face of UNCURK in its annual reports that it has filed with the U.N. for the past ten-odd years.

These reports are stuffed with the same hash: every year it has spoken of "the development of democracy" and "economic growth" in South Korea, accusing the D.P.R.K. as if it were responsible for the delay of reunification of the country. UNCURK admired the Syngman Rhee regime as "an inspiring model of the representative government," Syngman Rhee who was overthrown by the people in the popular uprisings in 1960! To UNCURK the present fascist regime of Pak Jung Hi is a "new expression of democracy!"

According to UNCURK, all the fraudulent elections held in South Korea at gun point were carried out "in a free atmosphere" under U.N. observation; then the South Korean economy is "growing and stabilized" despite the fact that a complete economic ruin and subjugation are the truth thanks to U.S. aid, that millions of unemployed and semi-unemployed roam about the streets, and that the people are suffering from hardships and poverty under U.S. colonial rule.

Today when the whole world are protesting against the criminal U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, the Pak Jung Hi clique are taking an active part in aiding the United States; Pak and his followers are selling tens of thousands of the South Korean young people as bullet-shields for the American soldiers. Moreover, the South Korean regime is doing everything to oppose the national-liberation movements of the peoples of Asia and Africa for the benefit of their master, Washington. All these are, however, for "peace" and "justice," according to UNCURK.

UNCURK is deadly against all the most reasonable and just proposals of the D.P.R.K. Government for a permanent peace in Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question; instead, it is demanding permanent stationing of the American forces in South Korea.

As for the U.S. army in South Korea, it is an occupation army under the name of U.N. forces. It still occupies the southern part of our country even after the signing of the truce. It has been the root cause for all the miseries of the nation, and it is aggravating tension in Korea.

They have brought atomic, rocket and other new-type weapons and more troops into South Korea in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, while helping the Seoul puppet regime strengthen its military power and staging one provocation after another against the northern part of the country. They have placed South Korea on "war footing." Nevertheless, UNCURK has been writing in its annual reports that these provocations are in accord with the "purposes of the U.N." for the maintenance of peace and security in Korea.

It is irrefutably evident that UNCURK is an aggressive tool which works faithfully for beautifying the U.S. policy of colonial enslavement and aggression in South Korea.

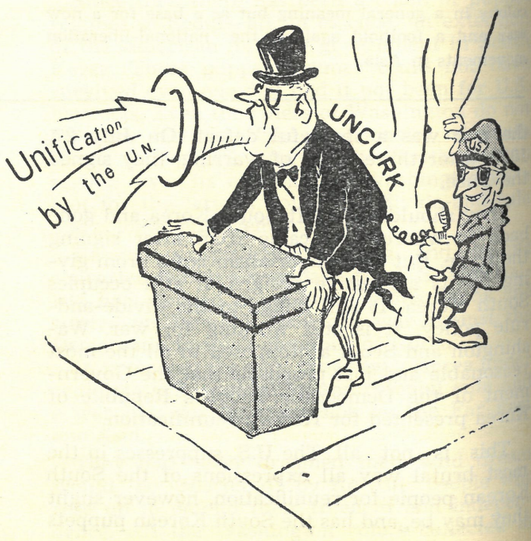
It is incongruous for the U.N. to have this fraudulent group as an authorized U.N. body and discuss the "Korean question" repeatedly, based upon the annual reports stuffed with falsehood from cover to cover, and to adopt repeatedly resolutions to legalize U.S. occupation of South Korea and American policies there. It is beyond the competence of the U.N. to deal with the Korean question. Still less now, as it degraded itself to become a belligerent in the Korean war.

A growing number of member states of the United Nations are demanding the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea, dissolution of UNCURK, and taking off the Korean issue from the U.N. agenda.

The Korean question in the U.N. has not contributed anything towards Korea's reunification. Nor will it. How long should the United Nations allow such affairs to go on? An annual routine to cover up U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policies of aggression!

The United Nations should cancel all resolutions illegally adopted, make the American forces alias U.N. troops withdraw from South Korea, and dissolve UNCURK, an aggressive tool of Washington.

The question of Korea's reunification, as the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly has expounded, should be settled on the independent principle of no outside interference and in a democratic way and by peaceful means.



HIS MASTER'S VOICE

THE more the war provocations of the U.S. aggressors intensify in every part of the world, the more Pak Jung Hi and his followers, U.S. stooges in South Korea, are becoming vicious in their schemes against the Asian and African peoples. They are led by the nose by U.S. policy of aggression and war, and there are echoes from their master—"strengthening the ties with ASPAC" and "active part in the pacification programme in Vietnam."

Last year, as ordered by Washington that is working to set up an Asian anti-communist military alliance with its Asian puppets, the Japanese militarists being the core, Pak Jung Hi ran about Southeast Asia for his master, clamouring for the "need of the alliance." He convened also a series of international conferences in Seoul last year, the ministerial conference of ASPAC being one of them.

In April this year Thailand's Premier Thanom was in Seoul, where he and Pak Jung Hi made a deep pledge that they would take a more active part in the criminal U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and do everything towards the formation of the anti-communist military bloc in Asia. Shortly after that, at the foreign ministers' conference of the seven nations involved in the Vietnam war held in Washington the South Korean stooges missed not a chance to express their undying loyalty to their master. They danced to the tune of Washington and chanted "close mutual assistance in the Vietnam war," "more troop dispatch to Vietnam," and so forth.

Indeed Pak Jung Hi beat all other U.S. puppets in Asia in sending troops to South Vietnam. He takes the great pride in being the accomplice of U.S. imperialism in the criminal war. So far, Pak has some 50,000 South Korean troops in South Vietnam, but he is not satisfied yet. He has worked out a plan to aid the "U.S. pacification programme in Vietnam" on the White House's new directives. He is set to send another 50,000 South Korean youths under such euphonic names as "rear service men," "civilian workers," etc.

It is still fresh in people's memory that the Pak Jung Hi clique made the South Korean puppet army in South Vietnam carry a U.N. flag as ordered by Washington, which has been working diligently to "internationalize" the aggressive war in Vietnam. How the whole world was indignant then!

Being born and bred as out-and-out running dogs of Washington, Pak Jung Hi and the ilk find "pals" in other minions of the imperialists, those enemies of the Asian and African peoples.

The South Korean puppets are deepening their relations with Cao Ky and his set of South Vietnam, the Chiang Kai-shek gang of Taiwan, Israeli expansionists, racists of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia—all those repudiated by the whole world.

How eager the Pak Jung Hi clique has been in its efforts to establish close relations with the Israeli expansionists, the sworn enemy of the Arab peoples!

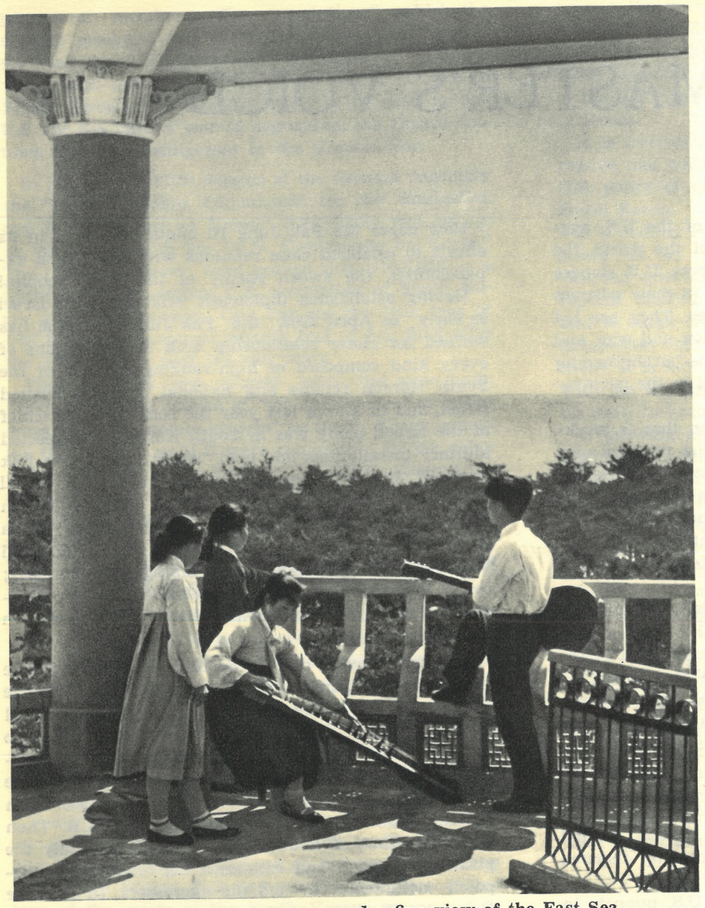
Having established diplomatic relations with Israel as early as April 1962, the Pak Jung Hi clique has worked for closer relationship with it. Delegations of every kind composed of high-ranking officials of the South Korean regime and national assembly visited Israel, and in March last year the commander-in-chief of the Israeli army was in South Korea. He inspected military installations and held "secret talks" with Pak Jung Hi. In April last year a new South Korea-Israel friendship society appeared in Seoul. Then in March this year the first Israeli ambassador to South Korea presented credentials to Pak Jung Hi. This symbolized the South Korean puppets were taking off their mask; so far they had said they were refraining from receiving an Israeli ambassador weighing the relations with the Arab countries.

All the moves of the Seoul regime point to one thing. The Pak Jung Hi clique openly gave a challenge to the Arab peoples by throwing in their lot with Israel at a time when war provocations against the Arab countries have become more outrageous by the U.S.-led imperialists and the Israeli reactionaries. A close parallel is to be drawn between today and 1956 when Britain, France, and Israel attacked the U.A.R. Then Syngman Rhee of South Korea applauded loudly the piratic aggression and expressed his readiness to dispatch volunteers to aid the aggressors. In 1965 the Pak Jung Hi clique went so far as to welcome the moves of the West German militarists to supply Israel with weapons. And the Pak Jung Hi regime is aiding the Israeli expansionists in every way today.

The Pak Jung Hi clique is also for friendship with South Africa. It dispatched friendly delegations and sent Smith of Southern Rhodesia military personnel to train the racist army for anti-guerilla warfare.

Like this Pak Jung Hi and his followers are clamouring for closer relationship with other stooges of the imperialists to oppose the Asian, African, and Latin-American peoples who are fighting for national independence, liberty, and social progress. The Pak Jung Hi clique does not blunder away the smallest chance in smearing the new independent countries of Asia and Africa with a malicious intention to oppose the latters' independent home and foreign policies, and in ridiculing even their social systems and customs.

In short, all the facts bring to light the true colour of the Pak Jung Hi clique. They are the out-and-out cat's paws of Washington and the enemy of the Asian and African peoples; they would stop at nothing if it is to serve Washington, their master, for war and aggression.



From the tower one can command a fine view of the East Sea

At Songdan Rest-home

HU HANG JONG

AS I woke up, the train was running along the East Sea. I left Pyongyang Station during the night.

The sea seen from my berth was more beautiful than ever. The high waves broke on the rocks and I felt as if I were hearing the booming, and the early morning sky was dotted with sea-gulls. My train rushed northward, passing several small stations and harbours.

Now there appeared precipices of queer-looking rocks, then there came into view sandy beaches flanked by pine groves with flaming aronias here and there on the white sand. Indeed, the whole east coast of our land is so enchanting. Maybe that is why there are so many rest-homes by the East Sea.

As a matter of fact, I was on my way to the rest-home in Songdan. At every station where there was a rest-home the train discharged many. It seemed many, judging from their appearances, were headed for some holiday-places. Soon my neighbours told me that the third would be my station.

I found among the crowd three going to Songdan, all miners.

When our train got into the station, we found receptionists from the rest-home, who came to meet us.

The house itself was some two kilometers to the south of the station in a pine grove by the sea. Smart-looking three-storied and two-storied buildings greeted us. Then there were several cottages here and there hidden among pine trees. We were told that these cottages were a distinct feature of this holiday-home.

At the registration desk, everyone presented the coupon—a certificate for a two-week vacation, for which the Government provides everything, room and board, even the round-trip train fare.

When the registration was over, we were taken to our rooms.

According to the director, the rest-home was built in 1954, thirteen years ago, that is, right after the war. Then the country just getting over the war was not having an easy time. Yet, the Government appropriated enough funds to construct many rest-homes in scenic places, Songdan was one of them. Even more pines were planted and many bushes were transplanted.

The Songdan Rest-home has come a long way since then. It accommodates every year thousands of vacationers. According to the director, it would have three more buildings, then some 10,000 people will vacation here a year. He said they were receiving the eighth batch of vacationers for the year. Most of the vacationers were workers. Though these people came from different parts of the country, it seemed, there were some old acquaintances—I mean those acquaintances made at some other rest-homes. Any way, it does not take them a long time to become friends at a place like this.

Among vacationers were some women with infants. Kim Myung Hwa was from the Bookchang textile mill, she was a weaver. This is what she told me. "I bet in the past no women workers even could dream to go to vacation taking the kids with her... Sometime ago the workday was shortened for us to six hours a day and now I am here to enjoy my vacation. I know all this has come from our good system under which we live and the good policy of the Government."

I am sure her words were not only for herself.

I looked round the facilities of the place. In the music room were many instruments, and there were many young people enjoying themselves. Kim Seung Ryul from the Rakyun Mine said he was going to learn how to play on the Yangkeum during his vacation.

Holiday-makers like to boast about their work places

I found a good many people in the library. In the meantime a group of vacationers were learning new dance numbers in the main hall. In the compound were several courts for tennis, volleyball, basketball. There were also the seesaws and swings.

Being on the sea the rest-home is an ideal place for those who like the sea. The sunrise on the East Sea is too gorgeous to describe. There one can do the sea-bathing, boating, yachting. Then fishing and collecting clams are good, too.

Good food always goes with good vacation. And the staff here are trying their best to serve tasty and nutritive food to their guests. The area is known for trouts, sea-basses, and many other tasty fishes. The director added: "Good rest and good food for the vacationers—these are what we are most concerned about. It is our job to make our guests appreciate more deeply the solicitude of the Government."

Since this reporter was not there for vacation, he had to leave, to his much regret, before all others. As he was about to leave, everyone in unison told him.

"We are really having a wonderful time. When we go back we will work with fresh vigor for economic construction and defence build-up so as to prepare the country fully for the great event of the country's reunification. Yes, we will work new innovations holding rifle in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other."

Enjoying a game of Korean chess

The swings are always popular

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERILLAS

The modern history of Korea is a history of unyielding struggles against Japanese colonial rule (1910-August 1945). Particularly, the victorious armed struggle waged under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung for 15 years until the country's liberation, marked the highest stage in the national-liberation movement of the Korean people and, in the course of which brilliant revolutionary traditions were established that the Korean people have inherited and developed after liberation.

This book contains part of reminiscences of the participants in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

382 pages.
14.5×20.5 cm.

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(Continued from page 37)

obligations it owes to the Korean residents in Japan, and act in conformity with principles of international law and with humanism. The two peoples of Korea and Japan demand this, and the impartial world people demand this.

Now the entire Korean people together with their compatriots in Japan and the Japanese people, and the world progressives are demanding an unconditional extension of the repatriation agreement in force. They are protesting against the unilateral move of the Japanese government to cancel the agreement; they are strenuously fighting for the defence of rights of the Koreans in Japan of returning to their home country and for the continuance of the repatriation work.

The Korean people are firmly determined to fight to the end to defend the national rights of their brothers and sisters in Japan and will spare no efforts to make them lead a good life in the motherland.

Stamps of KOREA

The Ministry of Communications of the D.P.R.K. has issued a set of six stamps on wild fruits.

Stamp 1, 2 *jun,* blueberries. They grow in the northern highlands of our country. Fruits are used for making wines and soft drinks.

Stamp 2, 5 *jun,* wild pear. Its trees grow in all parts of our country, and its fruits go into wine and soft drink making. Wild pear trees are cultivated for roadside trees. They are also to be found in parks.

Stamp 3, 10 *jun,* Malus baccafa. It grows in all parts of our country. Fruits are edible.

Stamp 4, 10 *jun,* wild berries.

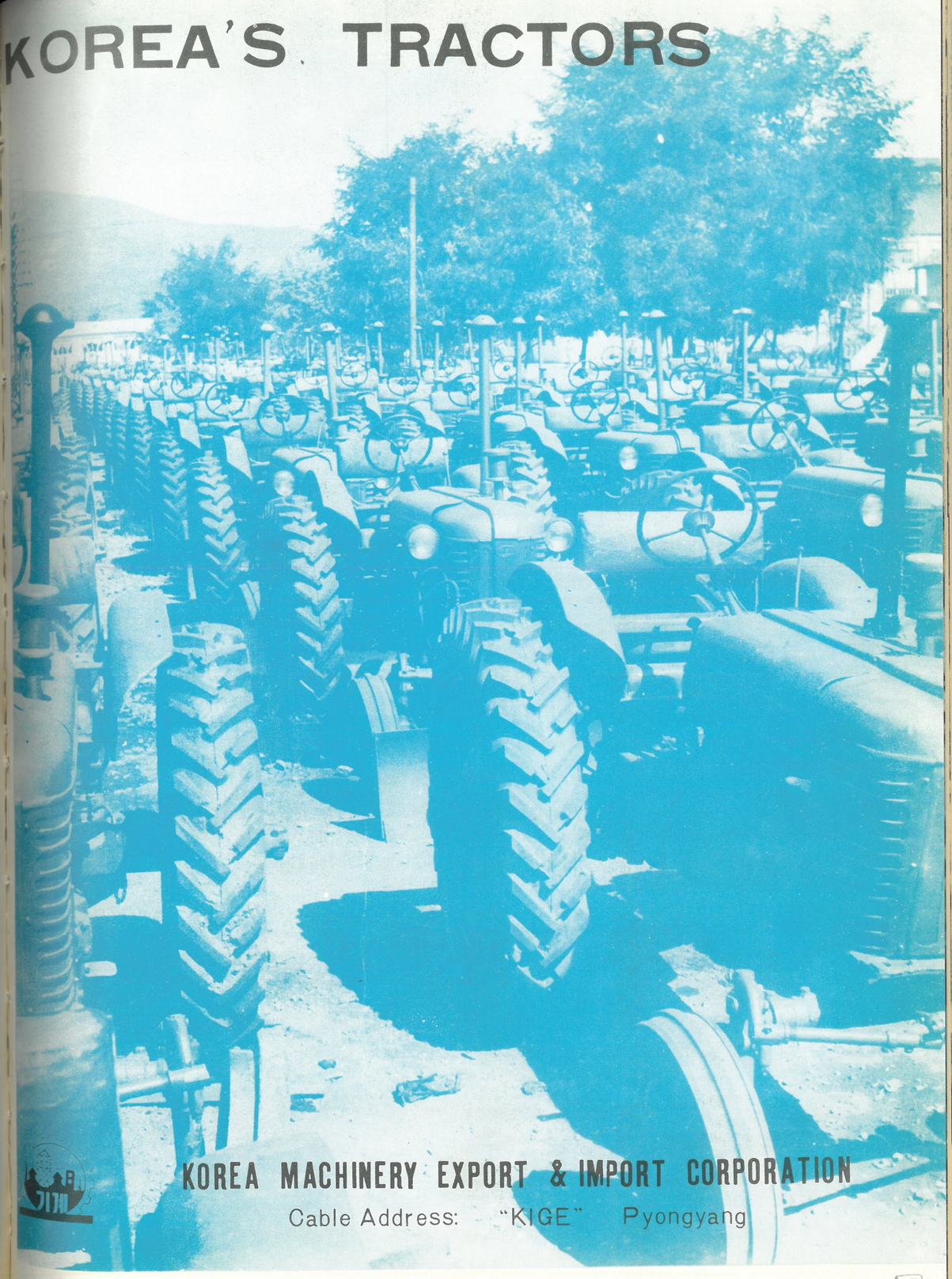
Stamp 5, 10 *jun,* Omija (Schizandra chinensis). They are widely distributed in all parts of the country except the high northern mountainous areas. Fruits are edible, they are also used for medicinal purposes.

Stamp 6, 40 *jun,* jujube. They grow in all parts of the country except the northern parts. Fruits are edible, they are also used for medicinal purposes.

All stamps measure 25×33 mm.
Multicolour. Offset.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgment.

KOREA'S TRACTORS



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